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USAID-SICA Quarter Two Report

April 1, 2012-June 30, 2012



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report serves as quarterly report for the period January-March 2012 for the Crime and Violence Follow-on Award, Cooperative Agreement Number AID-596-A-12-00001, signed on January 17, 2012 and effective through January 31, 2013 for the amount of \$3,075,270.00. This follow on award for the USAID/El Salvador's *Alianza Joven Regional* (AJR) program, implemented by Creative Associates, is designed to improve citizen security in El Salvador and the region, and to reduce crime overall. Emphasis is placed on forging alliances among a variety of crime prevention stakeholders, including multiple levels of government, civil society, and the private sector. The project has two components, Component One, seeks to strengthen SICA by supporting implementation of the Central American Security Strategy (CASS); assisting SICA's Civil Society Consultative Committee to advance the CASS; strengthening its Regional Observatory (OBSICA) to become fully operational; and promoting coherence and harmonization on Juvenile Justice Reform in the region. Component Two CARSI seeks to further strengthen the Municipal Crime Prevention Committees (CMPVs) to mobilize and build alliances to expand vocational and basic education training, job creation and other positive opportunities for youth; to extend the network of Outreach Centers to additional high-risk areas; and to engage the broader community in full commitment to immediate and long-term prevention of crime and violence.

COMPONENT ONE ASSIST SICA TO PROMOTE DIALOGUE AND COHERENCE IN CITIZEN SECURITY

During this period AJR signed a Letter of Intent with the Central America Integration System (SICA) to support the Central America Security Strategy (CASS), SICA's Consultative Council (CC-SICA), the Democratic Security Index and Observatory (OBSICA), and the Central American Youth Movement Against Violence (CAYMAV). The team held twelve technical assistance meetings with the Democratic Security Directorate (DSD) to finalize the Work Plan and Road Map and to provide follow-up to activities under the Work Plan. AJR also worked to ensure that the Regional Juvenile Justice Policy was adopted by the Central American Presidents.

AJR has identified three expert consultants to support and strengthen the CASS to develop a donor strategy to manage donor funds; coordinate donor efforts in the Combating Crime component; and institutional strengthening to implement the DB1 and DB2 projects currently being financed by the international donor community.

AJR is working with various donors such as UNDP, IOM and the Central American Governments' Technical Group on Violence Prevention (GTPV) to coordinate prevention actions within SICA. In late June 2012, a meeting was held at SICA with the GTPV with the participation of representatives of Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Guatemala and El Salvador governments. The meeting was organized by the German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ) and served as a platform to select criteria for participation of the group, and to discuss technical aspects of prioritized projects. With Germany's leadership, the CASS' Prevention Component has advanced in the management coordination of projects

This quarter the AJR developed and disseminated a concept paper for the consolidation and strengthening of OBSICA. The OBSICA concept paper was reviewed by two regional bodies: The Central American Security Commission, and The Security Subcommittee. This concept will also be reviewed by the Commission on Statistics of Chiefs of Police of Central America, in a meeting in early July at SICA headquarters in San Salvador.

During the month of March, the AJR team met the Consultative Committee of SICA (CC-SICA) to discuss CC-SICA's role under the Central American Security Strategy (CASS) as well as the incorporation of the CAYMAV. AJR will assist CC-SICA in strengthening their Strategic Plan, by helping them add a fifth strategic line aimed at involving them in the CASS. USAID approved a grant to strengthen and consolidate the CAYMAV through SICA.

This year the CAYMAV is developing activities to promote regional debate around violence prevention. This quarter the CAYMAV participated in the Summit of Presidents of Central America which took place in June 2012 in Tegucigalpa, Honduras. CAYMAV was invited to participate in roundtable forums at the Summit on June 28, 2012 to discuss issues related to: 1) Strengthening Democratic Institutions, 2) Social Media, 3) Public Safety, and 4) Competitiveness and Security. The Movement met with several Ambassadors and high level officials from the region to discuss issues around youth violence and crime prevention in Central America. The Youth Movement was interviewed by several media while at the Summit and held several TV and Radio interviews.

At the end of the quarter, USAID approved the hiring of two consultants to support the formalization and legalization of the CAYMAV as a regional structure imbedded within CC-SICA. This quarter, the CAYMAV developed a Strategic Plan and the year one Operational Plan. Youth representatives from the National Chapters of CAYMAV from El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras attended. Angel Saldaña, a member of the newly formed Panama Chapter also participated in the workshop via skype connection. The workshop was facilitated by AJR's AT-SICA team and by Mrs. Catalina Soberanis, expert consultant in strategic planning and advocacy work.

It is expected that under their Strategy named "C.A. 12/12", the CAYMAV will carry out three regional awareness campaigns in order to pass a Regional Prevention of Juvenile Violence Policy at the Central American Presidents Summit to be carried out in Nicaragua in December 2012. Campaigns in the three countries will begin implementation in August 2012 and will include: 1) the public launch of CAYMAV simultaneously in all three Central American countries; 2) the "One Voice" campaign; and 3) an awareness campaign via Twitter to position CAYMAV as relevant regional stakeholder.

This quarter the AJR supported activities leading to the adoption of the Sub-regional Juvenile Justice Policy. In March 2012, AJR established an Advocacy Committee to provide support for the adoption of the policy and its implementation. The Advocacy Committee is developing a political, financial and technical feasibility assessment with the support of a consultant and in partnership with justice systems operators in the Northern Triangle countries. The feasibility assessment is key in that it will be presented at the President's Summit to advocate for the passing of the Juvenile Justice Policy. Recommendations from the assessment were presented to the Central American Crime Prevention Commission and to the Security Commission of SICA, on May 2-3, 2012. The Crime Prevention Commission, in recognition of the importance of the issue of juvenile justice, requested that these be submitted to the Central American Security Commission. On June 15, 2012 the policy recommendations were presented to the Security Commission.

The AJR held meetings with the Social Reinsertion Office of ISNA in order to start discussions regarding an action plan to follow-up on the implementation of the rules of procedures for the implementation of alternative measures. As a result an Action Plan was validated and agreed upon with ISNA. These workshops will be held in the central and paracentral, eastern and western area of the country with ISNA teams. This quarter AJR identified the consultant to develop the monitoring system. Work on indicators and the monitoring system, has begun.

COMPONENT TWO CARSI INITIATIVE ON PREVENTION: ALLIANCES SUPPORT MUNICIPAL-LED, COMMUNITY-BASED PREVENTION INITIATIVES TO PREVENT GANG RECRUITMENT AND YOUTH VIOLENCE

AJR contracted the Latin American Faculty for Social Sciences (FLACSO) to conduct a baseline study in 6 communities of Santa Ana and 4 in Chalchuapa. The findings of the survey found that only a minority of respondents could identify community institutions in communities or neighborhoods helping youth develop their dreams; 1 in 10 respondents knew a child or youth had left school in the past year; the main activity identified by respondents that youth partake in besides attending school is wandering the neighborhood or doing nothing; and a large percentage of respondents in the four communities said they lived in families where these values were lost; most of those surveyed in both municipalities stated that the actions of gangs in their communities had declined over the past six months, or had remained the same as always.

This quarter, USAID approved a grant under this component to fund the Municipal Crime Prevention Plans. AJR worked with the Municipal Violence Prevention Councils (CMPVs) in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa and El Congo to develop Municipal Violence Prevention Plans and Action Plan for 2012. In April, AJR, the mayors of the three municipalities and the three CMPVs signed letters of understanding affirming the Action Plans developed for 2012. The Plans included the development of new Outreach Centers (OCs), the need to strengthen the staff and appointing CMPV persons to be trained in prevention interventions. This quarter, the three CMPVs demonstrating improved capacity including in the following areas: external relations; municipal collaboration; alliance building; use/dissemination of prevention project results; identification of local prevention resources/ funds.

This quarter, the AJR focused in developing the human capacity to conduct monitoring and evaluation processes at each CMPV. As a part of this strategy the AJR requested that each CMPV delegate two Monitoring and Evaluation Officers. It was determined that a minimum commitment of 20 hours per week must be made to the M&E function, that officers needed a basic level of understanding of Microsoft Excel, strong communication and organization skills as basic requisites, along with a willingness to conduct this key function. Each CMPV has provided candidates who could fulfill this position part time.

This quarter, AJR further developed the training and jobs and entrepreneurship plan for this year which includes: 1) market focused vocational training; 2) access to jobs by addressing basic barriers to employment; and 3) strengthening existing and developing new micro-entrepreneurial initiatives. AJR completed a labor market survey in the three municipalities that provided a basis for vocational training efforts and employment placement opportunities. Secondly, AJR is providing employment training and preparing CVs with 500 youth and will help 200 access jobs documents. Thirdly, youth, who access vocational training and are interested in entrepreneurial initiatives and self-employment, will also receive business training provided by CONAMYPE. The vocational training strategy is seen as a short-term educational training that is focused on developing skills and abilities, enabling youth to obtain employment, self-employed or start a micro enterprise.

Of the 26 OCs that are operational as of this quarter, 19 of have micro-enterprises. The AJR has included funds for all newly formed OCs to develop micro enterprises. All OCs developed in 2012 will include funds for equipment for a micro-enterprises at between \$2,000 and \$2,500. The choice of micro-enterprise is evaluated with the implementing partners; among recurring micro-initiatives are gyms. Outreach Centers are also strengthening their vocational training offerings. These offerings are currently anchored around English language training and computer skills development.

This year, AJR identified schools as one of the key areas to work in prevention. Working through local partners, FUNDASALVA and FUNPRES, AJR is addressing prevention through conflict resolution training for youth, teachers and parents and on the other hand by addressing the degradation of the school as a basis for positive growth. In April 2012, AJR awarded a grant to FUNDASALVA conduct drug prevention training in eleven of its schools in two implementation municipalities, Santa Ana and Chalchuapa. AJR awarded a grant to FUNPRES to develop conflict mediation awareness training in eleven schools by training 103 teachers, five hundred students, 150 parents and community leaders. Additionally, AJR is providing small grants to schools to refurbish facilities and purchase new equipment for student use. AJR staff have also worked with school principals and students to develop 16 Youth Clubs (*JuvenClubs Escolares*) in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa. These clubs serve as a way for youth to spend out of school time involved in positive and interesting activities.

As of June 30, 2012, 9 of the twelve OCs to be established and funded under the project were approved by USAID and 4 were operational and 2 were formally inaugurated. In Santa Ana, both Lomas del Tecana and La Empalizada were inaugurated this quarter. Planes del Ranchador was operational by June 30, 2012. In Chalchuapa, Cuzcachapa became operational by June 26, 2012. There are now a total of 26 OCs operational in El Salvador.

This quarter the CDMYPE (an offshoot of CONAMYPE) provided a one-day training session to OC Coordinators in the use of social networks to promote prevention services. OCs established Gmail accounts, revisited the branding of Facebook pages and all gained knowledge of how to promote OC services to youth, how to capitalize web presence to grow organizations and how to maximize communication. The Coordinators also received an orientation talk by the Ministry of Labor on Training for Employment, with a view to working with OC youth on this in 2012. Anchored around the OCs is the mentor training program. This quarter a total of 36 new mentors were trained.

In April 2012, AJR met with mayors, coordinators and the engineering departments of the municipalities of Santa Ana and Chalchuapa, to identify and trace the route and preparing technical files for infrastructure prevention projects in each municipality. It was agreed to prioritize the renovations of the community houses (*Casas Comunes*) in, Lamatepec; Santa Claudia in Santa Ana and La Cuscachapa in Chalchuapa to install in two OCs. To date only Chalchuapa met the agreed timetable for preparing the technical files, the municipality remodeled the Community House in Colonia Cuscachapa (complement to the project implemented by PREPAZ), while Santa Ana has not yet begun work on two community houses planned. By late June, In Chalchuapa logistics began for six sub-projects for the prevention infrastructure in Tazumal 2, Loma Linda, Buena Vista 2 and Buena Vista 3, San Antonio and Cuzcachapa. In El Congo, it was decided with the CMPV that funding for infrastructure projects originally provided in the action plan would be redirected aimed at strengthening the two OCs implemented in 2011.

Underscoring the importance of healthy recreational activities in target communities, AJR has worked to develop sports for development programs in Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo. These sports programs were developed in partnership with mayors, municipal leaders as well as the municipal crime prevention councils. Thousands of youth and hundreds of volunteers participate in these programs which include indoor soccer, basketball, and Tae Kwon Do.

This quarter, the El Salvador Chapter of the Youth Movement against Violence submitted a proposal to establish Municipal Chapters for the Movement in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa. This grant was approved by USAID. AJR's AT-SICA Team supported meetings with the MJCIV of El Salvador to assist in planning activities to be carried out under the municipal project. The

Movement held a meeting with the Chalchuapa's Municipal Crime Prevention Council, or *Comite para el Fomento de la Paz y Bien Comun* on June 29, 2012. At that meeting, the Movement made a presentation of its project and how it plans to introduce the Movements locally and requested a liaison on the part of the CMPV, with whom it can work to coordinate the activities to be implemented in the municipality. As a result of these presentations the Movement was provided a liaison and the CMPV expressed full support for the Movement's activities.

At the request of Pre-Paz, AJR was asked to lead the revision of GOES Violence Prevention National Strategy (ENPV). AJR's work is supported by a Reference Technical Group made of Pre-Paz, UNDP, RTI and Creative. AJR hired a consultant group to reformulate the National Strategy for the Prevention of Violence. The contractor identified to undertake this work was AFAN, S.A., with extensive experience at the municipal level and in violence prevention. Under the guidance of AJR and the Reference Technical Group, the consultants scheduled focus groups, workshops and interviews with a list of actors so as to obtain quality information on the main themes of the ENPV. This quarter, AFAN reviewed, analyzed and summarized the existing laws related to the ENPV. The methodology for focus groups, workshops and interviews was designed and implemented to collect information on the ENPV with key stakeholders.

On June 23, 2012, the Choir and the Youth Philharmonic Orchestra of El Salvador, appeared in Chalchuapa. This concert was the first step in implementing the *Municipal Philharmonic Choir and Orchestra of Chalchuapa* which, in turn, is part of the system Choir and Orchestra of El Salvador sponsored by the Ministry of Culture of the Presidency. This effort will include the participation of the municipality of Chalchuapa, the CMPV, the Ministry of Culture of the Presidency and AJR. The purpose of the implementation of the Choir and Orchestra is associated with "promoting social reconstruction, raising awareness on social development issues including: gender, governance, citizenship, among others, and providing added value to the social construction of a country characterized by solidarity. Generation of an area of health of society and creation of reference groups for young people to take to counteract the impact on young people derived from the gangs."

On June 30th, AJR launched the first CMPV exclusive radio program called *Tu Consejo te Aconseja* (Your Council Advises You). The goal of the radio program is to provide a space where CMPV members and regular citizens can discuss prevention in their municipalities. This will serve as a space for the community and the CMPV to collaborate and bring prevention to the forefront.

RESUMEN EJECUTIVO

El presente reporte trimestral corresponde al periodo abril-julio 2012 del Programa de Seguimiento del Crimen y la Violencia, con Acuerdo Cooperativo Número AID-596-A-12-00001, firmado el 17 de enero de 2012 con vigencia hasta el 31 de enero de 2013 por un monto total de \$3,075,270.00. El Programa de Seguimiento de Alianza Joven Regional (AJR) USAID/ El Salvador, implementado por Creative Asociados, ha sido diseñado para mejorar la seguridad ciudadana y reducir la violencia en El Salvador y en la región. Se ha puesto énfasis en forjar alianzas con varias partes interesadas en prevención de la violencia, incluyendo varios niveles de gobierno, sociedad civil y el sector privado. El proyecto contempla dos fases; la Fase I busca fortalecer el Sistema de Integración Centroamericana (SICA) brindando apoyo a la implementación de la Estrategia de Seguridad Centroamericana (ESCA), asistiendo al Comité Consultivo de la Sociedad Civil del SICA (CC-SICA) para impulsar la ESCA; fortaleciendo el Observatorio Regional (OBSICA) para que logre su pleno funcionamiento y promoviendo la coherencia y armonización de la Reforma de la Justicia Juvenil en la región. La Fase II corresponde al CARSJ y busca continuar fortaleciendo los Comités Municipales de Prevención de la Violencia (CMPVs), la movilización y construcción de alianzas para expandir la capacitaciones vocacionales y formación en educación básica, creación de empleo y otras actividades positivas para los jóvenes, la expansión de la red de Centros de Alcance a otras zonas de alto riesgo y el involucramiento y compromiso de la comunidad a prevenir el crimen y la violencia a largo plazo.

FASE I- APOYAR AL SICA PARA PROMOVER EL DIÁLOGO Y COHERENCIA EN SEGURIDAD CIUDADANA

Durante este periodo, AJR firmó una Carta de Intención con el Sistema de Integración Centroamericana (SICA) para brindar apoyo a la Estrategia de Seguridad Centroamericana (ESCA), al Comité Consultivo del SICA (CC-SICA), al Observatorio e Índice de Seguridad Democrática de Centroamérica (OBSICA), al Movimiento Centroamericano Jóvenes Contra la Violencia (MCJCV) y al Sistema de Justicia Penal Juvenil. AJR sostuvo 12 reuniones de trabajo con la Dirección de Seguridad Democrática (DSD) para finalizar el Plan de Trabajo y la Hoja de Ruta y dar seguimiento a las actividades del Plan. Igualmente, el equipo de AJR trabaja para asegurar que la Política Regional de Justicia Juvenil sea acogida por los Presidentes Centroamericanos.

AJR ha identificado tres consultores expertos en los temas definidos para apoyar y fortalecer la ESCA, desarrollar una estrategia para ordenar el trabajo de la cooperación, y gestionar recursos de los donantes; coordinar esfuerzos de los países amigos para el componente del Combate al Crimen y fortalecer la institucionalidad para implementar los proyectos DB1 y DB2 que actualmente están siendo financiados por donantes de la comunidad internacional.

AJR está trabajando con varios donantes, entre ellos: PNUD, OIM y el Grupo Técnico de Prevención de Violencia (GTPV) de los Gobiernos Centroamericanos para coordinar acciones de prevención en SICA. A finales de junio 2012, se realizó una reunión en las instalaciones del SICA con el GTPV el cual incluyó la participación de los gobiernos de Honduras, Nicaragua, Panamá, Guatemala y El Salvador. La reunión fue organizada por la Asociación Alemana de Cooperación Internacional (GIZ) y sirvió como plataforma para definir criterios para la participación del grupo, y para discutir aspectos técnicos sobre la priorización de proyectos. Con el liderazgo de Alemania, el Componente de Prevención de la ESCA ha avanzado en la gestión de coordinación de proyectos.

Durante este trimestre, AJR ha desarrollado y difundido un documento conceptual para la consolidación y fortalecimiento del OBSICA. El documento conceptual de OBSICA fue revisado por dos entidades regionales: la Comisión de Seguridad Centroamericana y el Sub- Comité de

Seguridad. Además, a petición de la Comisión de Seguridad, el documento fue revisado por la Comisión de Estadísticas de los Oficiales de Policía de Centroamérica durante una reunión realizada a principios de julio en las oficinas centrales del SICA en San Salvador.

Durante el mes de marzo, el equipo de AJR se reunió con el Comité Consultivo del SICA (CC-SICA) para discutir el rol del CC-SICA en la Estrategia de Seguridad Centroamericana (ESCA) y la incorporación del MCJCV al CC-SICA. AJR ofrecerá apoyo al CC-SICA para fortalecer su Plan Estratégico y ayudar a incorporar una quinta línea estratégica enfocada al trabajo de cara a la ESCA. En el trimestre USAID aprobó un fondo para el fortalecimiento y consolidación del MCJCV a través del SICA.

Este año el MCJCV estará desarrollando actividades para promover el debate regional en torno a la prevención de la violencia. Este trimestre el MCJCV participó en la Cumbre de Presidentes de Centroamérica, el cual tuvo lugar junio 2012 en Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Durante la Cumbre realizada el 28 de junio de 2012 el MCJCV fue invitado a participar en una mesa redonda para discutir temas relacionados al: 1) Fortalecimiento de las instituciones democráticas, 2) Medios sociales, 3) Seguridad pública y, 4) Competitividad y Seguridad. El Movimiento se reunió con varios embajadores y oficiales de alto rango de la región para debatir temas sobre la prevención del crimen y la violencia en Centroamérica. Durante la Cumbre, el Movimiento Juvenil fue entrevistado por varios medios de comunicación y sostuvo varias entrevistas radiales y televisivas.

A finales de este trimestre, USAID aprobó la contratación de dos consultores para apoyar la formalización y legalización del MCJCV como una estructura regional dentro del CC-SICA. Asimismo, durante este trimestre, el MCJCV desarrolló un Plan Estratégico y un Plan Operativo para el primer año. A la reunión asistieron representantes de los Capítulos Nacionales del MCJCV de El Salvador, Guatemala y Honduras. Ángel Saldaña, un miembro del recién formado Capítulo de Panamá participó en el taller vía Skype. El taller fue facilitado por el equipo de AJR AT-SICA y por la Sra. Catalina Soberanis, consultora experta en planificación estratégica y trabajo de incidencia.

Se espera que bajo la Estrategia llamada “C.A 12/12” el MCJCV realice tres campañas regionales de prevención para lograr la aprobación de una Política Regional de Prevención de la Violencia en la próxima Cumbre de los Presidentes Centroamericanos que se llevará a cabo en Nicaragua en diciembre 2012. Las campañas empezarán en los tres países en agosto 2012 e incluirán: 1) el lanzamiento público y simultáneo del MCJCV en los tres países de Centroamérica; 2) la campaña “Una Voz” y, 3) una campaña de sensibilización vía Twitter para posicionar el MCJCV como una organización relevante a nivel regional.

Este trimestre AJR apoyó las actividades dirigidas a la adopción de la Política Sub-regional de Justicia Juvenil. En marzo 2012, AJR estableció un Comité de Incidencia para apoyar la adopción de la Política y su implementación. El Comité de Incidencia en colaboración con operadores del sistema jurídico de los países del Triángulo Norte y un consultor, está desarrollando un estudio político, financiero y técnico de viabilidad. El estudio de viabilidad es clave ya que se presentará en la Cumbre de los Presidentes con el propósito de adoptar una Política Sub-Regional de Justicia Juvenil. Las recomendaciones del estudio fueron presentadas al Sub-Comité de Prevención de Violencia y a la Comisión de Seguridad Centroamericana del SICA los días 2 y 3 de marzo 2012. La Comisión de Prevención, reconociendo la importancia que conlleva el tema de justicia juvenil solicitó que éstas fueran presentadas a la Comisión de Seguridad Centroamericana. El 15 de junio de 2012, las recomendaciones para la Política fueron presentadas a la Comisión de Seguridad.

AJR sostuvo reuniones con la Oficina de Reinserción Social del ISNA con el fin de iniciar pláticas concernientes a un plan de acción que dé seguimiento a la implementación de las normas y procedimientos para la implementación de medidas alternas. Como resultado, se validó y acordó un Plan de Acción con el ISNA. Estos talleres se realizarán en conjunto con el equipo del ISNA en las zonas centrales y paracentrales y en las zonas de oriente y occidente del país. Este trimestre, AJR identificó al consultor que desarrollará el sistema de monitoreo. El trabajo con indicadores y el sistema de monitoreo ha empezado.

FASE II- INICIATIVA CARSI PARA LA PREVENCIÓN: ALIANZAS APOYAN INICIATIVAS COMUNITARIAS LIDERADAS POR LA MUNICIPALIDAD PARA PREVENIR EL RECLUTAMIENTO DE JOVENES EN PANDILLAS Y LA VIOLENCIA JUVENIL

AJR contrató a la Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) para dirigir un estudio de línea basal en 6 comunidades de Santa Ana y en 4 comunidades de Chalchuapa. Los resultados de la encuesta revelaron que sólo una minoría de los encuestados lograron identificar instituciones comunitarias que ayudaran a los jóvenes a realizar sus sueños dentro de sus comunidades o vecindarios; 1 de 10 encuestados conocían a algún niño/a o joven que había abandonado la escuela el año pasado; los encuestados identificaron que la actividad principal en la que participan los jóvenes es en vagar por la comunidad o no hacer nada; un porcentaje alto de encuestados de las cuatro comunidades respondieron que vivían con una familia que no practicaba valores; la mayoría de encuestados en ambas municipalidades afirmaron que las acciones de las pandillas dentro de sus comunidades habían disminuido en los últimos seis meses o que se mantenían igual.

Para la Fase II de AJR, correspondiente a los Planes Municipales de Prevención de la Violencia, AJR trabajó en conjunto con los Consejos Municipales de Prevención de la Violencia (CMPVs) en Santa Ana, Chalchuapa y El Congo para desarrollar Planes Municipales de Prevención de la Violencia y Planes de Acción para el año 2012. En abril, AJR, los alcaldes de las tres municipalidades y los tres CMPVs firmaron cartas de intención ratificando los Planes de Acción 2012. Los Planes incluyen el establecimiento de nuevos Centros de Alcances (CDAs), el fortalecimiento con equipo y la asignación de personal para el CMPV con la idea de que sean capacitados en intervenciones de prevención. Este trimestre, los tres CMPVs mostraron mejorar de capacidad en las siguientes áreas: relaciones externas, colaboración municipal, construcción de alianzas, uso y difusión de los resultados del proyecto e identificación de recursos/fondos locales para la prevención.

Este semestre, AJR se concentró en desarrollar la capacidad humana de los CMPVs para dirigir procesos de monitoreo y evaluación. Como parte de esta estrategia, AJR solicitó que cada CMPV asignara a dos personas como Oficiales de Monitoreo y Evaluación (OMEs). Se determinó que se deberá destinar un mínimo de 20 horas por semana a las funciones relativas a Monitoreo y Evaluación, que los Oficiales necesitaban tener un nivel básico de comprensión de Excel, capacidad para comunicarse y habilidades organizativas como requisitos básicos, además de estar dispuestos a dirigir esta función. Cada CMPV presentó candidatos que podían cumplir con este trabajo a medio tiempo.

Este trimestre, AJR desarrolló el plan de capacitación, empleo y emprendedurismo que contempla lo siguiente: 1) Capacitaciones vocacionales enfocadas a posiciones/plazas demandadas por el mercado laboral; 2) Acceso al trabajo reduciendo las barreras básicas para ser contratado y, 3) fortalecer las iniciativas micro empresariales ya existentes o nuevas. Se realizó un estudio del mercado laboral en las tres municipalidades, el que brindó una base para la identificación de capacitaciones vocacionales y oportunidades de colocación de empleo. AJR está brindando

capacitación laboral a 500 jóvenes en la preparación de sus currículos y otros, así como también apoyando a 200 jóvenes a conseguir los documentos necesarios para tener acceso a un empleo. Finalmente, los jóvenes que tienen acceso a las capacitaciones vocacionales y están interesados en las iniciativas de emprendedurismo y auto-empleo recibirán formación empresarial por parte de CONAMYPE. La estrategia de formación vocacional es vista como una capacitación a corto plazo enfocada al desarrollo de destrezas y habilidades, logrando que los jóvenes consigan empleo, se auto-empleen o establezcan una micro-empresa.

De los 26 Centros de Alcance que están funcionando durante este trimestre, 19 tienen micro empresas. AJR ha incluido fondos para todos los nuevos Centros de Alcance que establezcan micro empresas. A todos los Centros de Alcance implementados en 2012 se les destinará fondos por un monto de 2,000 a 2,500 dólares para el equipamiento de su micro empresa. La elección del tipo de micro empresa a desarrollar se evalúa con los socios implementadores; entre las micro iniciativas más recurrentes se encuentra el establecimiento de gimnasios. Los Centros de Alcance también están fortaleciendo sus ofertas de capacitaciones vocacionales. Estas ofertas actualmente se basan en brindar clases de inglés y desarrollo de habilidades computacionales.

Este año AJR identificó que las escuelas forman parte importante de la prevención de la violencia. A través del trabajo con los socios, FUNDASALVA y FUNPRES, AJR aborda la prevención a través de capacitaciones para jóvenes, maestros y padres en la resolución de conflictos y, por otra parte se aborda el deterioro de la escuela como base negativa para el desarrollo positivo de los estudiantes. En abril 2012, AJR otorgó un fondo a FUNDASALVA para que facilitara capacitaciones de prevención en drogas en 11 centros de alcance en dos de las municipalidades de intervención: Santa Ana y Chalchuapa. Además, AJR otorgó fondos a FUNPRES para que desarrollara capacitaciones de sensibilización para la mediación de conflictos en 11 escuelas y ofreciera capacitación a 103 maestros, 500 estudiantes, 150 padres de familia y líderes comunitarios. Adicionalmente, AJR está otorgando pequeños fondos a las escuelas para que remodelen sus instalaciones y compren equipo recreativo que sirva para entretener positivamente a sus estudiantes. AJR también ha trabajado con los directores y estudiantes de las escuelas para crear 16 clubes juveniles (JuvenClubs Escolares) en Santa Ana y Chalchuapa. Estos clubs servirán para que los jóvenes empleen su tiempo fuera de clases realizando actividades entretenidas y positivas.

Hasta el 30 de junio de 2012, 9 de los 12 Centros de Alcance que han de establecerse y financiarse bajo el programa fueron aprobados por USAID, 4 han empezado a funcionar y 2 fueron inaugurados formalmente. Durante este trimestre se inauguraron en Santa Ana los centros de alcance: Lomas del Tecana y La Empalizada. Planes del Ranchador empezó a funcionar a partir del 30 de junio de 2012. En Chalchuapa, el Centro de Alcance Cuzcachapa empezó a funcionar a partir del 26 de junio de 2012. Actualmente hay 26 Centros de Alcance funcionando en El Salvador.

Este trimestre CONAMYPE brindó una jornada de capacitación a Coordinadores de los Centros de Alcance sobre el uso de las redes sociales para promover servicios de prevención. Los Centros de Alcance crearon cuentas de correo en Gmail, visualizaron el potencial que tiene la creación de páginas en Facebook promover los servicios del Centro de Alcance a los jóvenes, adquirieron conocimientos en cómo tomar ventaja de la presencia web para organizaciones en crecimiento y cómo maximizar esfuerzos de comunicación. Los Coordinadores también recibieron una charla de orientación en Formación para el Empleo impartida por el Ministerio de Trabajo y se tiene la posibilidad de que trabajen con los jóvenes de los Centros de Alcance durante este año. Otro de los pilares de los Centros de Alcance es el programa de capacitación de mentores. Durante este periodo un total de 36 nuevos mentores fueron capacitados.

En abril 2012, AJR se reunió con los alcaldes, coordinadores y los departamentos de ingeniería de las municipalidades de Santa Ana y Chalchuapa para identificar, trazar la ruta y preparar documentación técnica para proyectos de infraestructura para la prevención en cada municipalidad. Se acordó priorizar las remodelaciones de las casas comunales en Lamatepec y Santa Claudia del departamento de Santa Ana y en Cuzcachapa departamento de Chalchuapa para el establecimiento de dos Centros de Alcance. Hasta la fecha solamente Chalchuapa cumplió con la calendarización prevista para preparar la documentación técnica, la municipalidad remodeló la Casa Comunal en Colonia Cuzcachapa (como complemento al proyecto implementado por PREPAZ), mientras que en Santa Ana el trabajo planificado en las casas comunales aún no ha empezado. A finales de junio, se empezó todo un esfuerzo logístico en Chalchuapa para iniciar seis sub-proyectos de infraestructura para la prevención en Tazumal 2, Loma Linda, Buena Vista 2 y Buena Vista 3, San Antonio y Cuzcachapa. En El Congo se decidió junto con el CMPV, que el financiamiento para proyectos de infraestructura originalmente asignado en el plan de acción sería redirigidos y enfocado en el fortalecimiento de dos Centros de Alcance establecidos en el año 2011.

Cabe destacar la importancia de actividades de sano esparcimiento en las comunidades meta, AJR ha trabajado para desarrollar programas de desarrollo en Santa Ana, Chalchuapa y El Congo. Estos programas deportivos fueron desarrollados en conjunto con los alcaldes, líderes municipales y los consejos municipales de prevención de la violencia. Miles de jóvenes y cientos de voluntarios participan en estos programas los cuales incluyen: fútbol sala, básquetbol y Tae Kwon Do.

Este trimestre, el Movimiento Jóvenes Contra la Violencia de El Salvador presentó una propuesta para establecer los Capítulos Municipales para el Movimiento en Santa Ana y Chalchuapa. La donación fue aprobada por USAID y el equipo de AJR AT-SICA sostuvo reuniones con el MJCIV para apoyarlos en la planificación de actividades a realizarse bajo el proyecto municipal. El 29 de junio de 2012, el Movimiento sostuvo una reunión con el Consejo Municipal de Prevención de la Violencia o Comité para el Fomento de la Paz y Bien Común de Chalchuapa. En la reunión el Movimiento presentó su proyecto y cómo planea incorporar el Movimiento a nivel local, además de solicitar que el CMPV sea un enlace con el que se pueda trabajar para coordinar las actividades a ser implementadas en la municipalidad. Como resultado de las presentaciones se le brindó un punto de enlace al Movimiento y el CMPV expresó su pleno apoyo a las actividades del Movimiento.

A petición de Pre-Paz, se le solicitó a AJR liderar la revisión de la Estrategia Nacional de Prevención de la Violencia (ENPV) del Gobierno de El Salvador. El trabajo de AJR es apoyado por el Equipo de Referencia Técnica integrado por Pre-Paz, PNUD, RTI y Creative. AJR contrató un grupo consultor para reformular la Estrategia Nacional para la Prevención de la Violencia. El contratista que estará a cargo de emprender este trabajo es AFAN, S.A., quien tiene una extensa experiencia a nivel municipal y en prevención de la violencia. Bajo la guía de AJR y el Equipo de Referencia Técnica, los consultores programaron grupos focales, talleres y entrevistas con una lista de actores para obtener información de calidad en temas principales concernientes a la ENPV. Este trimestre, los consultores revisaron, analizaron y sintetizaron las leyes actuales relacionadas a la ENPV. La metodología para los grupos focales, talleres y entrevistas fue diseñado para recolectar información relacionada a la ENPV con las partes interesadas.

El 23 de junio de 2012 el Coro y la Orquesta Filarmónica Juvenil de El Salvador se presentaron en Chalchuapa. Este concierto fue el primer paso para la creación de un Coro y Orquesta Municipal en Chalchuapa que a su vez es parte del Sistema de Coros y Orquestas de El Salvador y está patrocinado por el Ministerio de Cultura de la Presidencia. Este esfuerzo incluirá la participación de la municipalidad de Chalchuapa, el CMPV, el Ministerio de Cultura de la Presidencia y AJR. El propósito de la creación del Coro y la Orquesta está asociado a “promover la reconstrucción social, sensibilizar en temas de desarrollo social, incluyendo: sexo, gobernabilidad, ciudadanía, entre otros;

y brindar valor agregado a la construcción social de un país, caracterizado por la solidaridad. Creación de ambientes sanos para la sociedad y creación de grupos de referencia para los jóvenes que contrarresten el impacto que se deriva de las pandillas.”

El 30 de junio AJR lanzó el primer programa radial exclusivo del CMPV llamado “Tu Consejo te Aconseja”. El propósito de este programa radial es brindar un espacio en donde los miembros del CMPV y ciudadanía en general hablen sobre temas de prevención de violencia en su municipalidad. Con esto se pretende brindar un espacio a la comunidad en donde el CMPV colaborará para poner en primer plano la prevención.

CONTEXT

This quarter El Salvador has seen a drastic decrease in murder rates in the country from about 14 per day in March to five by the end of June. On April 13, 2012, El Salvador recorded the first day in three years without a single murder. This can mainly be attributed to a truce by the country's most powerful gangs over the last 100 days. In a deal brokered by the Catholic Church, the 18th Street and Mara Salvatrucha gangs agreed to halt hostilities and in return for their leaders were moved from maximum security jails to more relaxed conditions. A gang leader, Oscar Armando Reyes told Associated Press that gangs "want a definitive ceasefire" but the government had to develop concrete proposals for jobs and employment opportunities. Although this does not mean a mobilization of the gangs, it does mean that gang members tired from years of tit-for-tat fighting are ready to quit crime for a chance to reenter society with employment and vocational training opportunities.

While President Funes has said that he will not enter direct negotiations with the gangs, his administration is open to facilitating the accords. These accords are outlined in a document formulated by the gang members called "Proposal for a Framework Agreement for the Recuperation of Peace in El Salvador" and include: legal reforms that include the repeal of the Anti-Gang Law; reinsertion and reintegration including training opportunities and scholarships; an end to state supported vigilante groups; improvements in prison conditions including recreational and educational activities; pardons for inmates that are terminally ill or those that have reached an elderly age; probation for all those who qualify; removal of torture as an interrogation mechanism by police; a three year maximum sentence in the Zacatecoluca maximum security prison; and the creation of a public-private entity led by facilitators where at least 2 members of each gang participate to coordinate and manage all social reinsertion programs.

This policy is seen as a departure from previous administrations in El Salvador that adopted mainly unsuccessful mano dura tactics to control violent crime and homicides in the country. This truce has a great potential for impact in the entire Northern Triangle region of Central America. The Salvadoran Defense Minister recently met with his counterparts in Guatemala to share best practices and see if the reduction in violence can be replicated in Guatemala. The head of the Organization of American States (OAS) also visited El Salvador in June to glean lessons for the rest of the region. Some in the region ranging from high level security personnel to former gang members do not trust that this truce will bring about lasting peace.

GRANTS

During the period April through June 2012 a large part of the work regarding Grants was focused on the presentation of proposals for the Municipal Crime Prevention component as well as the SICA Technical Assistance component of the Crime and Violence Prevention follow-on award COAG AID-596-A-12-00001.

Grant proposals presented were based on action plans which had been prepared in coordination with AJR by the three municipalities of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa, and El Congo and by SICA for component 1.

In addition to the activities contemplated in the Municipal Violence Prevention action plans for Santa Ana, Chalchuapa, and El Congo, other municipalities will also receive support in order to strengthen Outreach Centers (OCs) which were established in other municipalities of El Salvador during the period Jan 2008-Jan 2012, which was the initial phase of the Regional Youth Alliance project. The other municipalities are: Colón (La Libertad), San Salvador, Mejicanos, Apopa,

Soyapango, and Nahuizalco. A total of 21 OCs previously established during said period will receive grant funds in order to ensure continuation of coverage for youth living in these communities.

The SICA work plan included other activities such as: technical assistance, procurement of equipment, as well as grants. One of the grant activities in this component is the establishment and strengthening of the Central American Youth against Violence Movement (CAYMAV) which will be carried out in coordination with SICA. This grant also includes the legalization and consolidation of this Movement, both at a regional level, as well as by country in El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala. The Movement will carry out advocacy activities to ensure that Central American Presidents adopt the Regional Crime Prevention Policy that will be presented at the Summit by CAYMAV.

I. Grants Presented and Approved during this Quarter

A. Component 1 – SICA

During this period a Letter of Intent was signed with SICA to support the Central America Security Strategy, SICA's Consultative Council (CC-SICA), OBSICA, the Central American Youth Movement Against Violence (CAYMAV), the Regional Juvenile Justice Policy to be adopted by the Central American Presidents and other Juvenile Justice initiatives. A number of consultancies have been presented to USAID for approval in support of the Letter of Intent for this component.

A \$95,490 grant was approved by USAID for the CAYMAV. The grant includes the legalization of CAYMAV at the regional level, as well as the local associations in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. It includes advocacy initiatives to ensure adoption of the Regional Crime Prevention Policy and the start up of the Youth Movements in Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Belize.

In order to equip the Democratic Security Unit of SICA a grant proposal was sent to USAID requesting approval to purchase equipment consisting of laptops, projectors, printers, etc.

B. Component 2 – Municipal Crime Prevention

Many of the approved proposals which are being implemented include procurement of equipment, supplies, and others. The procurement aspect of the grants is carried out by AJR in order to ensure transparency, best prices, and timeliness, as well as to procure what is required based on beneficiary requirements, budget projections and availability of funds by grant. A complete file of expenses and liquidations by grant is maintained in order to provide, whenever needed, a full report to beneficiaries and municipalities. Funds are also provided to grantees depending on the type of grant and type of expense.

(1) Outreach Centers:

Following is the status of Outreach Centers which were established during the first phase of AJR (January 2008-January 2012) as well as those which have been approved during this quarter. One will be presented next quarter but is also included in this list for informational purposes. It is important to note that two OCs will be established through funding by the municipalities of Santa Ana (1) and Chalchuapa (1).

STATUS OF OUTREACH CENTERS BY MUNICIPALITY - JUNE 2012						
NO.	MUNICIPALITY	Outreach Centers	Approval Date	AJR - FIRST PHASE	FOLLOW-ON PHASE	Comments
1	Santa Ana	San José Unidas	Jan-11	x		
2	Santa Ana	García I	Jan-11	x		
3	Santa Ana	San Cayetano	Jan-11	x		
4	Santa Ana	Santa Anita	Feb-11	x		
5	Santa Ana	La Providencia	Feb-11	x		
6	Santa Ana	Argentina I	May-11	x		
7	Santa Ana	Santa Teresa	Oct-11	x		
8	Santa Ana	Santa Claudia	Apr-12		x	
9	Santa Ana	Lomas del Tecana	Apr-12		x	
10	Santa Ana	Lamatepec	May-12		x	
11	Santa Ana	LA Union	May-12		x	
12	Santa Ana	La Empalizada	May-12		x	
13	Santa Ana	El Ranchador	May-12		x	
14	Santa Ana	Río Zarco	Sep-12		x	Munic. Funding
15	Chalchuapa	San Antonio II	Feb-11	x		
16	Chalchuapa	Buena Vista III	Feb-11	x		
17	Chalchuapa	Tazumal I	Feb-11	x		
18	Chalchuapa	Las Victorias	Aug-11	x		
19	Chalchuapa	Cuzcachapa	May-12		x	
20	Chalchuapa	Tazumal II	May-12		x	Munic. Funding
21	Chalchuapa	Buena Vista II	Jun-12		x	
22	Chalchuapa	Loma Linda	Sep-12		x	
23	El Congo	Las Brisas	May-11	x		
24	El Congo	Santa Rita	Jun-11	x		
25	El Congo	Barrio La Cuz	Aug-12			
26	Nahuizalco	La Trinidad	Dec-10	x		
27	Nahuizalco	El Calvario	Oct-11	x		
28	Soyapango	El Limón	Jun-11	x		
29	Soyapango	Melendez	Jun-09	x		
30	Apopa	Chintuc II	Mar-10	x		
31	San Salvador	Barrio Lourdes	Mar-09	x		
32	Mejicanos	13 de Enero	Jun-09	x		
33	Mejicanos	CFO Mejicanos	Jul-08	x		
34	Colon, La Libertad	Lourdes	Sep-08	x		

(2) Projections for next period:

A large amount of grant proposals were in the process of being prepared during the month of June and will be presented during the month of July for approval. It is expected that all pending proposals will be sent for approval in the next two months in order to ensure completion by January 2013.

COMPONENT ONE: ASSIST SICA TO PROMOTE DIALOGUE AND COHERENCE IN CITIZEN SECURITY

Sub-Activity 1.1: Assist SICA to develop a One-Year Action Plan for Implementation and Monitoring of the Central American Security Strategy (CASS) and its prevention priority projects

Creative was asked to contribute to the development of the Democratic Security Directorate's (DSD) CASS projects in 2011, making it a logical next step that it would provide focused technical assistance to support the carrying out of these first SICA projects.

IND 1.1.1 Development and implementation of 2012 Democratic Security Directorate's Action Plan aimed at the implementation of CASS projects

The targets under this indicator are a general Work Plan developed; a CASS Road Map developed in consultation with SICA for launching of CASS projects, and an Operations Manual developed for the Democratic Security Directorate (DSD)

This quarter, the AJR AT-SICA team was focused on finalizing the Work Plan, Road Map and focusing the DSD's human and material resources on the Work Plan. Between April and June, AJR held twelve technical assistance meetings with the Democratic Security Directorate (DSD) to finalize the Work Plan and Road Map and to provide follow-up to activities under the Work Plan. Meetings were held to prepare to present the Strategic Plan to the Director of the DSD; review the profile of proposed consultants; help develop the Central America Security Strategy (CASS); and to analyze and report the results of the Central American Integration System Summit (*Cumbre de Presidentes y Jefes de Estado del SICA*) hosted in Tegucigalpa on June 28-29, 2012. AJR also helped the DSD prepare for a meeting of the Technical Group on Prevention, to integrate prevention policies with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and to launch the work of consultants under the CASS. (See also IND 1.1.2 below.)

As a result of these activities, the general Work Plan and the CASS Road Map were completed. The Road Map is being used as a technical monitoring tool that allows measurement of the progress made in developing CASS. The DSD is using this tool to demonstrate the development of CASS and projects being developed by the DSD in general over the short, medium and long term.

Challenges/Next Steps

With recruitment by the SG-SICA to complete the DSD team, it will be crucial to ensure follow-up for the Work Plan, review the functions of the new staff, as well as their objectives and scope. AJR will provide on-going assistance driving forward the activities of the Work Plan.

The Operations Manual for DSD, which will detail the functions of the Special Unit for CASS Projects, is an activity that depends on the consolidation of that unit by the SG-SICA. In the meantime, the tasks to be assigned to this Special Unit are being executed by the DSD in collaboration with the Direction of Administration and Finance (DAF).

IND 1.1.2 Donor Coordination Strategy aimed at CASS project implementation is developed in collaboration with SICA

The target under this indicator is a Donor Coordination Strategy developed.

The AJR and SICA determined the need for a temporary technical support team to provide continuity to the CASS. In this context, AJR needed to identify technical support resources, to provide technical assistance specialists in Management of International Development Assistance to the SG-SICA, and strengthen the development of ESCA and its projects.

Last quarter, AJR and the DSD jointly identified the human resources needs to be addressed through specialized consulting services to the DSD. This quarter through AJR support, the DSD is developing the Donor Coordination Strategy which includes consultants to support in the three areas below:

1. Expert on the management of donor assistance: This includes the development of a donor strategy to be design jointly with other DSD staff.
2. Specialized Technical Assistance to Develop the Combat of Crime Component: This includes driving discussions with donors; coordinating the component; obtain and provide information on projects; review projects and prepare them for presentation to donors; identify and report on advances of this component; and
Expert on Institutional Strengthening: This entails support of the implementation of the first actions of the DB1 and DB2 projects already financed by donors, including equipping the General Secretariat of SICA through human and material resources.

Upon having the work plan approved by USAID, AJR, working with the DSD, prepared the Terms of Reference and hired the three consultants listed above. Hires were complete by June 18. The AT-SICA team also prepared the procurement of limited equipment for the Directorate to be delivered early next quarter.

- Mr. Mario Martinez, specialist on the management of donor assistance, began work with the DSD. (He will work with the DSD through August.)
- Mr. David Arteaga, an institutional strengthening specialist, started work at the same time and is working with DSD staff to address the legal and institutional framework of SICA, the Security Framework Treaty and CA Security Strategy, the process followed for the development of CASS projects and the negotiation process of CASS Projects with international donors and the agenda or objectives of development assistance by SICA.
- Ms. Aracelly Lazo, consultant on of public security and planning to develop the Combat of Crime Component has not ensued activities as a result of a scheduling conflict, she will begin work at the DSD in July 2012.

The DSD is providing office space for all of the consultants. Joint coordination between consultants and DSD staff, reviewing plans and coming to mutually agreed products, has been emphasized by AJR and will be crucial. Consultants have been fully briefed on CASS and its activities.

Challenges/Next Steps

The objectives and scope of each consultant are tight and require careful planning and coordination with the DSD to meet targets on time. In the next quarter, two new consultants will be hired to work on the management of donor collaboration and on the design of CASS' information system.

IND 1.1.3 Coordination provided by AJR with regards the Violence Prevention Component under CASS and implementation of the projects

The targets under this indicator include: 1. A CASS Prevention Component Road Map developed; 2. Methodology in place for six prevention projects, 3. Two prevention projects supported by CASS; and 4. Prevention component indicators developed and validated in collaboration with the UNDP

The CASS Prevention Component needs multilateral participation from international donors. Several countries support this effort and Germany has been given the lead to coordinate the Prevention projects through the participation of technical experts. Within SICA, the prevention component is being addressed with through multilateral coordination including SICA staff, UNDP,

IOM and AJR. AJR is contributing by working with the DSD to guide activities leading to the implementation of projects in coordination with the Central American governments Technical Group on Prevention of Youth Violence (GTPV). AJR is also providing a methodological review and validation of modifications made by donors to the Prevention Project component.

This quarter there were two significant activities:

A meeting was held at SICA with the Technical Group on Prevention of Violence (GTPV) in late June 2012 with the participation of representatives of Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Guatemala and El Salvador governments. This meeting served as a platform to select criteria for participation of this group in the workshop organized by Germany through GIZ, and to discuss technical aspects of prioritized projects. Among the major agreements of the technical group include: a) request a review of the workshop agenda that was developed by GIZ without consultation with the GTPV; b) explain the operation of the Security Commission and the role of the regional body GTPV; c) introduce SG-SICA's the proposal related to the CASS implementation by taking into account different scenarios (Are projects implemented by SICA, donors, agencies, ministries? Are projects implemented by several donors? What components?, and d) Take into account the contributions of GTPV. These agreements were reported to GIZ-Germany during the GIZ organized workshop. Based on the above, GIZ had to review the agenda.

On June 14-15, 2012, a workshop took place to discuss the technical aspects of prioritized projects. Participants included the Friends of the CASS Prevention Component, GTPV, and representatives of the SG-SICA. During the workshop GTPV and GIZ explained the progress that was made in the revision of the prevention projects and agreed to take appropriate measures to guide the implementation of these projects taking into account the results of the workshop.

With Germany's leadership, the CASS' Prevention Component has advanced in the management coordination of projects. However, did not solicit adequate participation by SICA. For this reason, AJR, through the DSD, encouraged strong participation by both the SG-SICA and the GTPV in the planning processes undertaken by Germany. AJR facilitated contacts between GTPV and the representative of European Union that allowed for the prompt validation of the "Prevention through Local Governments" project.

Challenges/Next Steps

AJR believes that Germany's experience of coordinating this component represents an interesting development model that may merit addressing with other countries when developing other components required under the CASS. Next quarter, Germany's new approach to the implementation of projects will be reviewed and a follow-up meeting will be held by the GTPV to continue coordination efforts and replicate the model in other Components.

IND 1.1.4 Indicators are designed and implemented for CASS projects

The targets under this indicator include: 1. Technical assistance provided to SICA in monitoring and evaluating of CASS projects. 2. Impact indicators and methodologies, tools, procedures and formats designed as needed. 3. Technical assistance provided in the design of baselines and Monitoring and Evaluation Plans for the two prioritized CASS Prevention project. (These are, Prevention of Violence affecting Central American Youth (BB1) and Social Prevention of Violence through the Municipalities (BE1).

Beyond planning, this activity was not active this quarter. It will be developed next quarter. AJR will need to work with SICA to precisely define the objectives of an information system for SICA.

Sub-Activity 1.2: A Strategy and a Plan Drafted for the Establishment and Operationalization of OBSICA in collaboration with stakeholders

In 2011, AJR supported the development and operational strategy of OBSICA. Its work to this effect continues under the extension.

IND 1.2.1 OBSICA and the Democratic Security Index (ISD) Work Plan developed

The targets under this indicator include: 1. Workshops conducted with SICA and other stakeholders in order to revise OBSICA's concept paper. 2. Concept paper validated. 3. Workshops to develop OBSICA's work plan for 2012 developed.

Last quarter the content and features of the Observatory and the Democratic Security Index SICA (OBSICA) were decided. The working sessions concluded with the production of a document that was finalized in May.

The Democratic Security Index is a tool for the DSD and OBSICA, once the concept paper for OBSICA has been validated and approved by the Central American Security Commission. This validation is in process and has been mandated by the Central American Security Commission.

The OBSICA concept paper was reviewed by two regional bodies: 1) The Central American Security Commission, on two occasions (05/31/12-06/01/12) and on 06/12/12. 2) The Security Subcommittee reviewed the concept paper on 05/02/12) and on 06/08/12. The Central American Security Commission office also reviewed the paper on 06/12/12. It was decided that the concept paper will also be reviewed by the Commission on Statistics of Chiefs of Police of Central America, in a meeting in early July at SICA headquarters in San Salvador. Meanwhile, Central American Security Commission has requested that work on the OBSICA Development Plan be detained until the final validation and approval of the project at the next Presidents' Summit.

Challenges/Next Steps

AJR focused this quarter on supporting the validation of OBSICA. The steps for validation were as follows: 1) Review by the Central American Security Commission, 2) Review by the CA Security Subcommittee, and 3) Review by the Statistics Subcommittee of the Committee of Chiefs of Police of Central America.

A fourth step will be the return of the document to the Central American Security Commission for approval in mid-August at the next meeting of the CA Security Committee. The Democratic Security Directorate will hold a meeting in July with the High Commissioner Martha Torres, Head of International Relations Division of the National Police of Nicaragua, in charge of the Central American Pro Tempore Presidency of the Committee of Chiefs of Police in order to gain their support in presenting the OBSICA concept at the next meeting of the Central American Security Committee. OBSICA is currently supported by Edgar Varela, Commissioner of Police of Honduras, who accompanied the entire process of validation and is committed to promoting its adoption. Once OBSICA concept paper is validated, AJR will hire consultants to develop the Democratic Security Index.

IND 1.2.2 Five Democratic Security Indicators completed, reviewed and validated including public security and rule of law indicators

The target under this indicator is the validation and official presentation of the Democratic Security Index (DSI).

Beyond planning, this activity was not active this quarter and will be developed next quarter. During review meetings of OBSICA the Democratic Security Index did not receive any comments or criticisms, which is notable. Concurrent to the pre-validation process, AJR worked to develop and identify the profile of the consultants for the development of partial research of the ISD and of the expert that will integrate the research in developing the final ISD.

IND 1.2.3 Support provided to OBSICA's Regional Technical Committee and the development of its vision, functions, norms and regulations.

The targets under this indicator include: 1. Technical Assistance provided to national technical sub units for collecting quality information and analysis to feed OBSICA's database. 2. Basic equipment provided for the establishment of the National Technical Units of OBSICA.

This activity is scheduled for next quarter. However, the definition of the role and functions of the Regional Technical Committee has been developed within OBSICA's Concept Paper. As a part of the document review process by the regional bodies of SICA, it was concluded that there is a need for the Regional Technical Committee to be comprised of members of the Technical Subunits in each country and Statistics Subcommittee of the Committee of Chiefs of Police CA. This is in order to achieve the integration of information on indicators and procedures used by each of these bodies.

[Sub-Activity 1.3: SICA and CSOs represented in SICA's Consultative Committee \(CCSICA\) convene and promote regional debate on CASS implementation and develop a plan](#)

IND 1.3.1 Technical Assistance provided to CC-SICA to implement strategy towards CASS implementation

The targets under this indicator include: 1. Technical assistance in strategic planning; 2. Development of a fifth strategic area under the Strategic Plan regarding their role towards CASS's implementation; 3. Work plan developed with CC-SICA for the implementation of activities under the fifth strategic area.

During the month of March, the AJR team met with Mr. Carlos Perez, Executive Director and Carlos Molina, President of the Consultative Committee of SICA (CC-SICA). During the meeting a discussion was held regarding CC-SICA and its role under the Central American Security Strategy (CASS). AJR staff and CC-SICA also discussed AJR's tentative work plan for 2012 under Component 1, including the Central American Youth Movement Against Violence (CAYMAV) joining CC-SICA. At this time CC-SICA also briefly presented their current Strategic Plan. AJR will assist CC-SICA in strengthening their Strategic Plan, by helping them add a fifth strategic line aimed at involving them in the CASS.

Challenges/Next Steps

CC-SICA's board changes every six months. A new president of CC-SICA was selected at the end of June. AJR met with him to discuss the planned technical assistance. Next quarter, AJR will organize a workshop with CC-SICA to begin developing a fifth strategic line under CC-SICA's holistic Strategic Plan aimed at providing them the correct role and involving them in CASS implementation.

IND 1.3.2 CC-SICA has a revised Strategic Plan and a 2012-2013 Work Plan, define roles and identifies synergies between civil society members and the Youth Movement to lead debate on CASS implementation across the region

The targets under this indicator are: 1. A revised CC-SICA Strategic Plan developed, 2. CC-SICA 2012-2013 Work Plan designed in collaboration with SICA, 3. Final workshop with CC-SICA's Board of Directors to discuss results and review the work plan 2013-2014

This activity was not active this quarter.

Sub-Activity 1.4: Central American Youth Movement Against Violence (CAYMAV) Strengthened to develop and implement a Central American plan to advocate against violence and to promote regional debate on CASS implementation

In 2011, AJR established the Central American Youth Movement against Violence (CAYMAV) with key support from SICA. In 2012, CAYMAV is launching activities to promote regional debate on violence prevention.



The most important event for CAYMAV this quarter was the Summit of Presidents of Central America which took place the last week of June in Tegucigalpa, Honduras. CAYMAV was invited to participate in roundtable forums at the Summit on June 28, 2012 to discuss issues related to: 1) Strengthening Democratic Institutions, 2) Social Media, 3) Public Safety, and 4) Competitiveness and Security.

On June 29th, the final day of the Summit of the CA Presidents, CAYMAV participated in a Presidential panel submitting two questions posed by Alejandra Hernandez of

Honduras and Jorge Diaz of El Salvador. The questions were related to the need of having regional crime prevention policies and systematic vision in relation to crime prevention projects and government policies.

The Youth Movement and AJR on its behalf, was able to layout its objectives with Ambassador Mario Ruiz Dolante of the Embassy of Panama, the Secretary of the Panamanian Foreign Minister Peter Sarasqueta, and the Foreign Minister of Honduras Arturo Corrales. The Youth Movement and AJR also held a meeting with Ambassador Rosales Ochoa Madrid and the Ambassador of Honduras. The Movement and AJR also met with the chief of staff of the Foreign Ministry of El Salvador, Ambassador Richard Bill and the Madam Chancellor of Belize as well as the Costa Rican Director of the Foreign Affairs Office, Randold Coto.

The Youth Movement was interviewed by several media while at the Summit and held several TV and Radio interviews. Lida Calix (Honduras) participated in the program *Hoy Mismo* of Telesistema on TN5 Channel 5 TV and radio. Joel German (Honduras), Nubia Melgar (Honduras), Reynaldo Ramos (Honduras), Marlene Marquez (Honduras), Edgar Gonzalez (Panama), and Jairo Euceda

(Honduras) participated in the HCH program, Talked with Talk. Jessica Méndez (Guatemala) and Edgar Sewell (Panama) were also interviewed by HCH at the Central American Security Forum. Allan Ayala (Guatemala), Jaime Godoy (El Salvador), Edgar Gonzales (Panama) and Alejandra Hernández (Honduras) were interviewed live on Maya TV. Lastly, Alejandra Hernández, David Medina and Edwin Turcios (Honduras) were interviewed on Frente a Frente of Corporación Televicentro.

The participation of the CAYMAV at the Summit fostered support from all the Central American governments. The Central American Presidents acknowledged the importance of the CAYMAV and commended that SICA support the CAYMAV in their work as stated on the Declaration of Tegucigalpa (See Declaration, Numeral 10, below) signed by the Central American Presidents, and on the Work Plan produced to achieve the purposes of the Declaration (See Work Plan, Numeral 7, below).

Declaration of Tegucigalpa: Numeral 10. “Establish the Central American Youth Against Violence Forum as a fundamental factor of a regional and broad Movement against crime and transnational organized crime with the participation of all countries of SICA, and in this sense, enthusiastically recognize the creation of The Central American Youth Movement Against Violence in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Panama, as well as work towards the submission of a regional public policy proposal on this matter.”

Work Plan, Numeral 7: Instruct SG-SICA to coordinate and accompany the Central American Youth Movement Against Violence in the preparation of a regional youth crime and violence public policy proposal”

The above declaration and work plan has set the stage for the presentation of the Central American Crime and Violence Prevention Policy scheduled for the next Presidents’ Summit on December 2012.

Prior to the Summit’s closing, the CAYMAV prepared a draft agenda for the next workshop to be held on July 13-16, 2011 in San Salvador. They assessed CAYMAV participation in the framework of the Summit of Presidents and developed the expected profile of the Executive Director CAYMAV, to be hired promptly.

IND 1.4.1 The Central American Youth Movement against Violence (CAYMAV) is formalized including legal status

The targets under this indicator are: 1. CAYMAV formalized and with legal status 2. Board of Directors established for CAYMAV, and 3. CAYMAV established as a part of CCSICA.

On June 29, 2012, USAID approved AJR’s request to hire short-term technical assistance to help formalize and legalize the CAYMAV. The two attorneys who will be conducting this process for the CAYMAV were contracted this period.

Next Steps:

The consultants working to formalize and legalizing the Movement are expected to begin work during the first week of July. They will collect information needed to structure the by-laws of the Movement, meet with members of the CAYMAV and participate in the second workshop of CAYMAV on July 13-16, 2012. This meeting will serve to elect the CAYMAV Executive Board.

Members from Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Panama will participate in this four-day workshop where one of the main objectives will be the start-up of the legalization process. Lawyers will present and discuss with the CAYMAV members and will outline the process of establishing a Central American Association of Youth Against Violence and nationally-based Associations, how they will function, the legal implications etc. In July-August, the lawyers will hold meetings in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras to work in the establishment of the specific National Chapters in each country.

IND 1.4.2 Three-Year Strategic Plan and One-Year Action Plan developed for CAYMAV

The target under this indicator is: A Three-Year Strategic Plan and One-Year Action Plan developed for CAYMAV

This quarter AJR wrote terms of reference for a consultancy to assist the CAYMAV develop a three year Strategic Plan and one year Action Plan. In March, AJR began planning the first workshop with the CAYMAV which took place in El Salvador in April 2012.

The workshop with the CAYMAV was held in April 22, in San Salvador at the Mirador Plaza Hotel. The overall objective of the workshop was to work on CAYMAV's Strategic Plan and one year Operational Plan, while also introducing CAYMAV members to the Central American Integration System (SICA), the CC-SICA and the Central American Security Strategy (CASS).

Youth representatives from the National Chapters of CAYMAV from El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras attended. Angel Saldaña, a member of the newly formed Panama Chapter also participated in the workshop via skype connection. The workshop was facilitated by AJR's AT-SICA team and by Mrs. Catalina Soberanis, expert consultant in strategic planning and advocacy work.

On Sunday April 22, 2012 a presentation on SICA and CASS was provided by Mr. Benny Morataya, member of the Democratic Security Office of the General Secretariat of the Central American Integration System (SG-SICA). Mr. Morataya presented a thorough explanation of SICA and its institutions to CAYMAV members, providing them with an important basis for the work they will undertake in the upcoming months. An understanding of SICA was necessary as a first step in order to ensure impact of awareness and advocacy activities of the CAYMAV. As they gain understanding of SICA they will be better prepared to engage with them at the regional level by becoming part of the SICA's Consultative Council (CC-SICA). Also during the workshop members from the different national chapters introduced themselves and presented their work carried out during the past year.

Work on CAYMAV's Strategic Plan began during the first day of the workshop. Mrs. Catalina Soberanis began by giving an introduction to strategic planning. After a brainstorming session, the vision "Be Integrated Youth for a Central America with opportunities, safe and without violence" and the mission "Promote security in Central America through the development of prevention of youth violence initiatives at the regional, national and local levels, was discussed and mutually agreed to by CAYMAV members.

In order to work on the Strategic Plan, CAYMAV members worked in groups. A SWOT analysis to determine strengths, opportunities, weaknesses and threats regarding the CAYMAV was conducted during the second day of the workshop. The general and specific objectives of the strategic plan were also discussed and agreed to. Discussion in groups centered on: specific strategies and courses of action to ensure results; resources needed and how they would be distributed; those responsible for the execution of actions and activities; and timing of activities, among other aspects.

On the third day of the workshop a presentation of the Consultative Council of SICA (CC-SICA) was provided by Mr. Carlos Isaac Perez, Executive Director of CC-SICA where he gave an important explanation of the institution and its role and how the CAYMAV can become a part of it.

On the last day, a visit was also made to SICA by CAYMAV members. A guided tour was provided by SG-SICA personnel for CAYMAV members, where an explanation of each office of the General Secretariat was provided.

With the input provided during the workshop, a Strategic Plan and one year Operational Plan was developed for the CAYMAV. Furthermore the workshop provided inputs for the final development of the CAYMAV 2012 proposal for USAID. The project was presented by the CAYMAV to AJR for funding and was sent to USAID for approval in mid-June 2012.

Next steps

The second workshop of the CAYMAV is slated to be held on July 13-16, 2012. During this workshop, activities to be carried out under the project will be thoroughly discussed and consensus established with CAYMAV members. The proposed awareness/advocacy strategy *C.A. 12/12* will also be discussed and validated by the CAYMAV members. Mr. Ivan Flores, AJR's Communications Officer will participate actively in the second workshop and guide the discussion regarding the awareness/advocacy strategy and specific activities to be carried out during the year, which will culminate with the presentation of the Regional Youth Violence Prevention Policy at the Central American Presidents Summit on December 2012.

IND 1.4.3 Central American Awareness and Advocacy Campaigns have been implemented with support t of CC-SICA and other donors.

The target under this indicator is the development and carrying out of three Central American mobilization and advocacy campaigns with the support of CC-SICA and other donors to promote the adoption of a Regional Crime Prevention Public Policy.

As stated in their approved grant, the CAYMAV will carry out three regional awareness campaigns under their Strategy named "*C.A. 12/12*". In order to pass a Regional Prevention of Juvenile Violence Policy at the Central American Presidents Summit to be carried out in Nicaragua in December 2012, campaigns in the three countries must begin implementation in August 2012. Activities include:

- ❖ **Public launching of the CAYMAV:** The launch will occur simultaneously in all Central American countries in which the Movement currently has presence (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Panama), this will be the first activity and it is expected to take place strategically on August 10th, in the framework of the celebration of International Youth Day on August 12th.;
- ❖ **Central America " Once Voice":** Youth organized by the CAYMAV in each Central American country will form one strategic phrase aimed at raising awareness regarding the prevention of violence is expected to take place during the month of September ; and
- ❖ **An awareness campaign on Twitter :** The campaign will be aimed at positioning the CAYMAV as an important stakeholder regarding the prevention of violence in the region and raising awareness in the subject matter is expected to take place during the month of October. Awareness activities will be thoroughly discussed at the CAYMAV's Second Workshop to take place from July 13-16, 2012.

Next Steps

AT-SICA and Ivan Flores, AJR Communications Official will develop a communications strategy to ensure success of all activities under the Plan. The three awareness campaigns will begin implementation in the month of August.

Planning of the First Regional Youth Against Violence Movement Forum will begin during the month of August.

IND 1.4.4 Central American Youth Movement Against Violence (CAYMAV) strengthened through training

The targets under this indicator are four strengthening workshops held including strengthening on the Central American Integration System (SICA) and the Central American Security Strategy (CASS) 2. Proposal development, 3. Project Implementation, and 4. Advocacy

Over the last quarter, AJR provided training to CAYMAV members present at the first workshop carried out during the month of April in San Salvador regarding the Central American Integration System (SICA) and the Central American Security Strategy (CASS). This training was key as it provided the basis for the important advocacy and awareness work to be carried out by the Movement in close coordination with SG-SICA and CC-SICA under the project presented. The movement was supported regarding proposal development and is giving advice on project implementation.

Next Steps

Mentoring regarding these two areas will be constantly provided by AT-SICA members who will be guiding the CAYMAV in the implementation process of the project and Advocacy/awareness strategy.

Sub IR 1.5: Regional Coherence and Harmonization of Juvenile Justice Reform is Supported

In 2011, AJR oversaw important achievements with regards to juvenile justice strengthening and harmonization in the region. The situational analysis and qualitative and quantitative assessment based on case studies for Northern Triangle countries and Recommendations for a Regional

Juvenile Justice Policy were validated at the 3rd Regional Juvenile Justice Forum and later presented at the Presidents' Summit on December 16, 2011. Emphasis will be devoted to providing follow-up to these advances in 2012 so the Regional Policy Recommendations will be adopted.

IND 1.5.1 Political, Financial and Technical Feasibility study of the sub-regional Juvenile Justice Public Policy presented to Central American Presidents for approval

The target under this indicator is that the Political, Financial and Technical Feasibility assessment of the sub-regional Juvenile Justice Public Policy is developed and presented to the Central American Presidents.

To ensure the effective adoption of the Sub-regional Juvenile Justice Policy, solid support is required for its implementation including a technical, financial and feasibility assessment of the policy in order to be adopted and promote it regionally. An Advocacy Committee was established in March 2012 to provide support to advocate for the adoption of the policy and its implementation. The Political, Financial and Technical Feasibility Assessment is being developed in a participatory fashion with the Advocacy Committee, which includes operators of the justice systems of the Northern Triangle countries. This quarter a video conference was held between the countries to explain the steps to be followed in order to conduct this assessment and to confirm the commitment to these tasks by Committee members. The feasibility analysis is key in that it will be the support document which will be presented at the President's Summit in order to ensure the adoption of the policy.

The first workshop with the Advocacy Committee was held on April 17, 2012 during which time AJR discussed with Committee members the activities to be carried out towards the adoption of the sub-regional policy at the SICA Presidents' Summit, and further implementation of the policy in the northern triangle countries. The workshop was held in El Salvador where the following institutions were represented on the Committee: Guatemala: Supreme Court and Public Defense- Honduras: Supreme Court, Attorney General's Office- El Salvador: Supreme Court, Attorney General's Office and Institute for the Development of Children and Adolescents. In the case of Guatemala, AJR expected to involve the Secretary of Social Welfare, the representative of that institution provided the relevant data but was not present at the workshop. AJR worked with SICA to acquire technical information including human resources, infrastructure, etc. and financial data for 2009, 2010 and 2012 by country (El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras). SICA helped supply statistical information for each country, fulfilling the role of an ideal channel for providing data. To acquire homogenous data in the Northern Triangle, data was requested by the Supreme Court Attorney General of the Republic or Attorney General Public Defenders in Guatemala and Honduras and the Attorney General's Office in El Salvador.

Challenges/Next Steps

Reviving the Social Welfare Secretariat's participation in the process as it is an important institution in the social integration of adolescents will be a challenge. AJR will send a formal letter to the new Secretary of Social Welfare. Next quarter a follow-up videoconference will be held with the three delegations to validate the systematization of the information obtained in the first workshop. In addition, AJR will collate the information requested of the countries to further validate it in a second workshop to be held in El Salvador.

IND 1.5.2 Central American Security Commission validates feasibility study and approves Juvenile Justice Public Policy Work Plan prior to presentation Central American Presidents

The target under this indicator is Sub-Regional Juvenile Justice Public Policy validated and adopted.

The policy recommendations were presented to the Subcommittee and Central American Security Commission of SICA, on May 2-3, 2012. The Subcommittee, in recognition of the importance of the issue of juvenile justice, requested that these be submitted to the Central American Security Commission. The committees expressed their political support, which is necessary to continue the work that has been developing, and in order to achieve the adoption of regional juvenile justice policy by the Presidents of the Northern Triangle.

In developing the submission to the Commission the representatives of member countries requested that policy efforts be undertaken regionally given the shared need for policy across the countries. Winning political support from member countries of SICA which subsequently facilitate the adoption of the Policy has been key. Moreover, relationships have been established with different institutions which have facilitated work nationally across the countries. On June 15, 2012 the policy recommendations were presented to the Subcommittee on Prevention of Violence.

Challenges/Next Steps

A main challenge is how a response will be provided to the request by the SICA countries that the policies be developed and constituted as a regional action.

According to a request by SICA member countries, a report should be provided of the progress that has been made regarding the recommendations on juvenile justice policy, to maintain SICA informed of the development process.

IND 1.5.3 Three national Advocacy Committees received assistance to develop and carry out Advocacy Plans in SICA countries which are endorsed by SICA presidents

The targets under this indicator include; 1. Workshops with the Advocacy Committee to validate the Action Plan basis for the adoption of the Sub-regional juvenile justice policy conducted; 2. Advocacy Plan in each country including the identification of alliances for the implementation of the public policy, elaboration of protocols and institutional agreements necessary to ensure the effective implementation of the public policy developed; and 3. Key actors identified in the different sectors who can help promote and ensure the implementation of the policy.

In order to ensure the adoption of the sub-regional juvenile justice policy, the AJR coordinated with juvenile justice operators, former Ad hoc Committee members, in Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras to establish Advocacy Committees. The commitment by members to policies being adopted is significant. AJR has begun to develop a mapping of key actors which are involved in the actions of Juvenile Justice in each country. Mapping of actors includes, judges, attorney general, lawyers, children's institutions, police, NGOs and government organizations.

Challenges/Next Steps

It is expected that the different commissions of the three countries develop collaboration letters with the different institutions in order to coordinate the implementation of the policy.

IND 1.5.4 Technical assistance to the Attorney General's Office to create awareness of the new juvenile criminal prosecution policy

The targets under this indicator are coordination workshops between the Supreme Court, and the PGR and 2. The Publication of the Attorney General's Office's new Juvenile Criminal Prosecution Policy.

The Youth Criminal Prosecution Policy has been approved by the Prosecutor General's Office which allows AJR to take action on this issue. This quarter, it was agreed with the Training School of the Public Prosecutor, the awareness raising process to be followed. Once the official launch of the policy takes place, a series of workshops will be held with justice operators at the prosecutor's training school. The latter is significant because the training support demonstrates institutional support of the new law and implementation of effective juvenile criminal sub-regional policies.

Challenges/Next Steps

AJR will host workshops next quarter to provide training to state prosecutors of minors with regards to the new Juvenile Criminal Prosecution Policy.

IND 1.5.5. Technical assistance to ISNA to create a monitoring system enabling ISNA to follow-up on the norms and procedures

The targets under this indicator include; 1. Workshops with ISNA's program staff to develop the work plan and to monitor progress in the implementation of ISNA's norms and procedures; 2) Work Plan for the implementation and monitoring of alternative measures.

The AJR held meetings with the Social Reinsertion Office of ISNA in order to start discussions regarding an action plan to follow-up on the implementation of the rules of procedures for the implementation of alternative measures. As a result an Action Plan was validated and agreed upon with ISNA. These workshops will be held in the central and paracentral, eastern and western area of the country with teams ISNA. This quarter AJR identified the consultant to develop the monitoring system. Work on indicators and the monitoring system, has begun.

Challenges/Next Steps

The awareness and dissemination workshops must provide the necessary inputs for the development of indicators system by which the ISNA can provide follow-up to the implementation of the rules of procedures for the implementation of alternative measures. AJR will develop workshops with ISNA among various sections of the institution to develop the System for Monitoring indicators, and will train operators to use them.

COMPONENT TWO CARSI INITIATIVE ON PREVENTION: ALLIANCES SUPPORT MUNICIPAL-LED, COMMUNITY-BASED PREVENTION INITIATIVES TO PREVENT GANG RECRUITMENT AND YOUTH VIOLENCE

FLACSO CONDUCTS BASELINE STUDY IN NEW COMMUNITIES

AJR contracted FLACSO to conduct a baseline study on 6 communities of Santa Ana, 4 of these are covered by the program "Regional Youth Alliance USAID-SICA II" (AJR) (Lamatepec, La Empalizada, La Union and Planes de Ranchador) and the other 2 are from control (Sept. 15 and Los Olivos). In Chalchuapa four communities were surveyed, 3 are program intervention communities (Buena Vista II, Cuzcachapa and Tazumal II) and 1 control (San Francisco).

Here are the main findings, in an integrated way in the two municipalities:

- ❖ With regards dreams and future goals, the main definition given of these was to achieve a goal or something proposed in life, followed by those who used personal examples of their dreams, they could not say what these were. Only a minority of respondents identified institutions in communities or neighborhoods that were helping children and young people plan their dreams, among those mentioned were Child Development Center, CDI and the ADESCO of the community.
- ❖ Under the category of capacity building, it was found that about 1 in 10 respondents knew a child or youth had left school in the past year. The reasons they gave for this was that they did not like school, financial problems, health problems or having to work. There was no obvious reason to stop studying, but rather specific situations.
- ❖ In addition to training, there is the issue of employment opportunities available, noting that the main activity that children and young people in communities performing for a living when they went to school was to do nothing or wander, followed by sell different products such as fruit, bread, sweets, market, etc.
- ❖ As for risk factors by sex, when asked if respondents knew a girl in this community under the age of 15 who had become pregnant in the last six months, 12 cases in total, among the 816 respondents, were found.
- ❖ Turning to the risk factors associated with the values and identity, less than 45.0% in each group of municipal communities thought youth have high self-esteem (ranging between 41.4% and 11.4%).
- ❖ In the four groups of communities, the largest percentage said they lived in families where these values were lost.
- ❖ Regarding what situations made it difficult to teach them positive values to children and young people in their homes, it was found that the main responses mentioned were related to parents and mothers, first noted that parents or guardians although they were at home were not serving children and youth
- ❖ It was found that 76 and 36 children and young people were killed in the intervention as opposed to 10 and 6 in the control communities. The surveyed population believes that it could reduce violence and crime in the community, both in the intervention communities and in the control communities of the two municipalities, mainly having more police and / or military (authorities), but also offering vocational workshops (eg, bakery, crafts, English, etc..).
- ❖ Most of the surveyed population in both municipalities stated that the actions of gangs in their communities had declined over the past six months, or had remained the same as always. In general, few people reported that the activities of gang members have become more violent, but it should be noted that in Chalchuapa the positive response to this question was higher and exceeded 10.0% in contrast to in the communities surveyed in Santa Ana, where this response was around 7.0%.

- ❖ With regard to the Municipal Crime Prevention Committees (CMPV) in all communities the surveyed population said that they never heard of it, with response rates that exceeded 85 percentage points.
- ❖ In the case of ADESCOs, the results varied among the categories of regular and no confidence by the population in both municipalities. In Santa Ana 73.7% of those surveyed said the ADESCO was not incepting activities for youth while in Chalchuapa this answer was given by 69.7%.

Sub-activity 2.1: Strengthen the vision and capacity of the CMPVs to expand prevention efforts

In 2012, the AJR will build upon the foundation laid with the CMPVs in 2011. The AJR will strengthen the internal organizational aspect of CMPVs, bolster their external profile and ensure they have internal capacity to monitor activities and use data for analysis and planning of additional prevention work.

IND 2.1.1 2012 Action Plans developed with Municipal Violence Prevention Committees based on Review of 2011 Results and including new community prevention actions

The targets under this indicator are 2012 Action Plans completed and approved.

In March 2012 the second edition of the Municipal Violence Prevention Plans and Action Plan for 2012, were submitted for review and approval by the CMPVs in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa.

Santa Ana: In the month of April the letter of understanding for the new Action Plan was signed between AJR and the Santa Ana CMPV, which ratified the commitments of both parties to the 2012 action plan implemented in 14 communities. AJR held a meeting with the Mayor and Coordinator of the CMPV Santa Ana to review the activities of the prevention plan 2012 which require special attention and action by the CMPV, among these: conditions for installation of new outreach centers, the need to strengthen the staff and appointing CMPV persons to be trained in prevention interventions. In May an additional social outreach worker, Carolina Miranda, was hired to help support the project and be part of the CMPV team. The new action plan for the prevention of violence was presented to the New Municipal Council. In June the Municipality negotiated the counterpart funding for infrastructure projects and the outreach centers and an agreement was reached on funds to implement the Rio Sarco OC by the CMPV. Rio Sarco is not one of AJR's target communities, but as there are no conditions to establish an OC in El Carmen, Chilin, one of the 10 initial selected communities. AJR agreed to allow the CMPV of Santa Ana to establish the OC there with their own funding.

Chalchuapa: In the month of April the letter of understanding for the new Action Plan was signed between AJR and the CMPV of Chalchuapa, which ratified the commitments of both parties to the 2012 action plan implemented in the communities. AJR held a meeting with the Mayor and Coordinator of the CMPV Santa Ana to review the activities of the prevention plan 2012 which require special attention and action by the CMPV, among these include the remodeling of two community houses where two outreach centers will be housed and the recruitment of external expertise (temporary) for the preparation of the infrastructure project for prevention. The meeting was a success as the mayor, reaffirmed his commitment by adopting a project within the municipality to allocate resources for FODES prevention plan. In May the CMPV hired a full-time person to support the CMPV in monitoring all activities of the plan of action, Krissia Rivera, and

approved a second project within the municipality to supplement the activities of running the CMPV prevention, remodeling the community house of Cuzcachapa in advance of opening an OC there.

El Congo: In the month of April the letter of understanding for the new Action Plan was signed between AJR and the CMPV of El Congo, which ratified the commitments of both parties to the 2012 action plan implemented in the communities. Additional activities were not developed in April in El Congo. In May, the new Mayor of El Congo requested two changes to the Action Plan to AJR: the first was to reconsider the OC scheduled for Colonia El Carmen to Barrio La Cruz, and that provision for infrastructure be reoriented to strengthening the two CDAs implemented in 2011, changes that were accepted by AJR.

Next Steps

Carry out a schedule of strategic activities of the Action Plan to spur the full implementation of programs and activities planned for this year and co-financed with resources from AJR. Make field visits in coordination with technicians assigned by the municipality and the coordination of CMPV to verify the scope of work and define the order of execution of the activities developed in each community selected for the 2012 plan. Follow up and full monitoring of field activities with funding approved by USAID.

IND 2.1.2 Municipal Violence Prevention Committees strengthened to improve internal capacity and external profile and monitor prevention activities

The targets under this indicator include: 1. Three Committees demonstrate improved capacity including in the following areas: external relations; municipal collaboration; alliance building; use/dissemination of prevention project results; identification of local prevention resources/ funds. 2. Three crime prevention budgets in place by CMPVs

As of this quarter, the following are examples of three Committees demonstrating improved capacity including in the following areas: external relations; municipal collaboration; alliance building; use/dissemination of prevention project results; identification of local prevention resources/ funds:

Santa Ana

- During the process of preparing the Action Plans the Santa Ana CMPV demonstrated strong interest and motivation in appointing staff to accompany the site visits to each of the communities undergoing consideration for possible inclusion in the plans of action 2012. Additionally, an additional staff member was hired and financial resources committed to the successful development of the respective plans of the Santa Ana CMPV.
- The Santa Ana CMPV has expanded its partnerships with local leaders and religious leaders in new communities following the launch of the new CDAs and has been building partnerships with schools being assisted with funds from the program.
- The City Council has hired two people to support the CMPV in the field and approved funds to supplement the infrastructure for two OCs (Santa Claudia and Lamatepec) and has committed to implement an OC with its own resources.

- For two months, two engineers of the project department have been made available to the CMPV to develop infrastructure sub-projects in 8 communities.
- The CMPV has contracted for the observatory staff (2 people), an administrative support to assist the CMPV and has appointed a Councilor as a liaison between the Council and CMPV municipal.
- The CMPV has appointed two people who were trained in June to monitor the results and subsequent use of those.
- Recourses have been identified within the Municipality, which has committed its own resources and other resources that have been made for prevention activities.
- In Santa Ana City Hall is complemented in all the communities served by the CMPV with additional work and sharing resources with those provided by AJR. To improve infrastructure the CMPV committed more than \$ 60,000.00.
- It has committed to covering rent and Coordinator salaries for all 2012 OCs as it does for those implemented in 2011.

Chalchuapa

- During the process of preparing the Action Plans the Santa Ana CMPV demonstrated strong interest and motivation in appointing staff to accompany the site visits to each of the communities undergoing consideration for possible inclusion in the plans of action 2012.
- The City has hired additional staff and financial resources committed to the successful development of action plans. The CMPV has strengthened its presence in communities and in the four schools assisted with the prevention plan.
- The CMPV is receiving expressions of some sectors and local businessman wanting to be on this committee. Additionally a Swedish organization has approached the municipality and they have formalized an alliance talks in support of the prevention programs of the municipality.
- In Chalchuapa, the CMPV has expanded its partnerships with local leaders and religious leaders in the new communities following the launch of the new OCs. The CMPVs is building partnerships with schools being assisted with funds from the program. Partnerships and collaboration of local private entrepreneurs started in 2011 and is being maintained and strengthened.
- In Chalchuapa, the collaboration of the municipality for the CMPV is relevant, including such collaboration is cited: Delegated to the engineering department to design and implement sub-projects of infrastructure, the CMPV have approved funding for over \$100,000.00 just to reinforce prevention plan activities.
- It has committed to covering rent and Coordinator salaries for all 2012 OCs as it does for those implemented in 2011.
- The CMPV has recruited staff working in the Eco Park, it has hired a person for monitoring and evaluation of the prevention plan, employment of teachers of music for the Philharmonic, has committed resources to implement the Tazumal 2 OC, among other contributions that the municipality provides the CMPV.
- The CMPV supported by the municipality has appointed two people who were trained in June to monitor the results and subsequent use of those. Conditions are being created to make use of data and results of the prevention plan.
- The CMPV has identified resources in the municipality and local businesses that have been made for prevention activities. A combined investment has been made with PREPAZ in Cuzcachapa, an investment of over \$200,000.00 in the largest playground in the municipality (The Estadio El Progreso) which has been returned to the youth and adult population of the municipality, after having been abandoned for years.

El Congo

- CMPV of Congo has improved their work internally and is showing greater cohesion among its members and has improved its projection of work to the communities and local institutions that make up the CMPV, compared with 2011.
- The absence of relevant sectors of the municipality in CMPV remains a gap in the integration of CMPV.

IND 2.1.3 Municipal Crime Prevention Committees are being strengthened to monitor and evaluate the results of crime prevention plans and use results

The target under this indicator is that the Three Municipal Crime Prevention Committees are monitoring and evaluating activities under crime prevention plans and sharing data.

As a part of this year's mandate in working with the CMPVs of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo, AJR committed to developing the human capacity to conduct monitoring and evaluation processes at each Committee. As a part of this strategy it sought that in each of the three municipalities, the CMPVs designate two Monitoring and Evaluation Officers (OMES). AJR's Prevention Coordinator, Jonathan Claros spoke with CMPVs about this goal and explained requisites. In late April 2012, meetings were held with all three CMPVs to share the profile for these officers and discuss access to this profile. It was determined that a minimum commitment of 20 hours per week must be made to the M&E function, that officers needed a basic level of understanding of Microsoft Excel, strong communication and organization skills as basic requisites, along with a willingness to conduct this key function.

- In Santa Ana after a meeting with the CMPV Coordinator, interest was expressed in the part-time post by two officers on the Municipal Observatory. The CMPV Coordinator designated social promoter Miguel Gonzalez and newly hired social promoter, Carolina Miranda to this post to share the OME role.
- In Chalchuapa, after a meeting with the CMPV, a combination of two candidates was presented for training, Vanessa de Paz, currently on the CMPV and the new officer hired by the CMPV, Krissia Perez to begin working on July 1, 2012.
- In El Congo, after a meeting with the Coordinator and other members of the CMPV, it was determined that Daysi Rodriguez, the CMPV Coordinator and Mauricio Sermeño, member of the CMPV and community leader would share the OME role.

These members of the CMPVs would be trained by the AJR M&E Coordinator to monitor activities under the Crime Prevention Plans and report directly to the Committees. The development of this feature will allow members CMPVs monitor the progress of the activities of the Prevention Plan. On June 8, 2012, June 14, 2012 and June 21 2012, three day-long training sessions were held with the six OMES.

Session I Friday 8 June 2012

- Role of Monitoring and Evaluation, What, Why ,How and Who?
- The Golden Rules of M & E
- Review Municipal Crime Prevention Plans, How is this our input?
- Joint Exercise: Analysis Monitoring Plan: The Prevention Plan Monitoring Plan: How?
- Design and Use of the Monitoring Plan, What components does a Monitoring Plan have? What are they for?

- Monitoring Data Management

Session II Wednesday 13 & Thursday 14 June 2012

- Concepts Review Session I
- Homework Review
- The Results Chain
- Monitoring Tools /Instruments Review
- Test in Excel
- Work on Joint Monitoring Plans CMPVs
- Monitoring Plans Practices
- Registration and data collection
- MONITORING VISIT to OC Group / Field Test

Session III Final / Thursday 21 June, 2012

- Review FINAL Concepts
- Review by City/Plan monitoring and Action Plan
- Work by City/Plan Working up to August 10, 2012, Slop Monitoring Plan. BY CITY / PLAN
- Pending Delivery and Listing Tools
- Discussion Working in Field/Support Per Diem Information Practices within AJR
- Internet Access to work site and post for OME
- Monitoring Visit Raises Ancestral Home
- Graduation Tazumal Archeological Site



All six OMEs received a graduation certificate on June 21, 2012. The level of receptiveness to the new task of the OMEs as per their training was impressive. One the last day of training an initial work plan, through August 1, 2012 and a draft Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for each municipality were reviewed. Monitoring instruments including that for OCs, Clubs and sports activities were provided. In addition each municipality received a stipend of \$5 per week, which will continue

to be provided and is based on a calculation by the CMPVs of travel cost. (The amount does not cover complete cost of travel by OMES to project sites for the monitoring visits that are expected of them.) The AJR M&E Officer will continue to spend a lot of time in the field accompanying OMEs.

Challenges

The first challenge for all six OMEs is level of knowledge of Excel, based on a test during training this was determined to be weak. AJR will likely week some supplementary training in the short term to strengthen this as the skill is key to collecting processing and analyzing data. A second challenge will be that in El Congo and Santa Ana, the M&E function and twenty hours will be shared over two people. OMEs take buses to work and do not have their own transportation, field

visits to isolated communities take a lot of time, they also must juggle additional municipal and CMPV obligations. This will be closely monitored.

Next Steps

In each municipality OMEs have been asked to seek a date in August when monitoring data for July 2012 can be presented to the CMPVs for the first time. (After this time this will become a routine monthly function for OMEs.) The M&E Coordinator will finish work on a manual that combines material from the three training sessions and owes the OMEs a number of additional monitoring instruments. The Coordinator and OMEs will work closely to update work plans in each municipality and to monitor hours used for monitoring to provide a better idea of the level of effort in each municipality.

Monitoring and Evaluation Database

This quarter AJR saw approval of a grant that will help build a practical database for monitoring of municipal crime prevention plans online by the OMEs and CMPVs. The effort is the second portion of the monitoring and evaluation effort. AJR competed the proposal and selected an engineer, Mr. Arnoldo Rivas as the consultant to design and construct the system. As of June 30, 2012, Mr. Rivas was reviewing the current OC database and initial design meetings were held. The system is anticipated to be finished late in the next quarter.

IND 2.1.4 Technical assistance provided to support adoption and implementation of Municipal Crime Prevention Policies

The target under this indicator is to provide technical assistance so that Municipal Crime Prevention Policies are adopted and implemented

In 2012, AJR will help ensure this support is followed through upon as the policies are key to sustained success of prevention work providing a backbone to the CMPVs in implementing the prevention plans. This activity was not active this quarter. It will be developed next quarter. The Youth Movements against Violence of Santa Ana and Chalchuapa will advocate for the approval of these policies.

IND 2.1.5 Entrepreneurial Initiatives for Prevention are fostered in the three Municipalities

The target under this indicator is two entrepreneurial initiatives incepted (Santa Ana, and Chalchuapa,) and supported

This indicator is inspired on the EcoParque Cuzcachapa which was incepted by AJR and the CMPV in Chalchuapa as a micro entrepreneurial initiative run by at-risk youths whose proceeds are for prevention interventions. This activity was not active this quarter.

[Sub-activity 2.2: Operational capacity of Violence and Vulnerability Observatories in analyzing and effectively disseminating data improved](#)

The goal of the observatories, as a part of municipal crime prevention plans, is to serve the municipalities in providing CMPVs, government officials and others with data and analysis about crime and vulnerability in their municipalities to inform policy and the design of interventions. While all three observatories had dedicated human resource, received an equipment grant and produced three reports each in 2011, additional technical assistance is required to achieve a greater level of depth in reporting, analysis and use of data at the municipal level and to begin to foster demand for the observatories as part of a prevention solution.

IND 2.2.1 Number of local observatories and Technical Committees strengthened through training and materials to improve the collection of data; data analysis and dissemination of data for the monitoring of violence and vulnerability in intervention communities/municipalities.

The targets under this indicator are 1. Three observatories and technical committees trained for improved analysis and dissemination of data for monitoring violence and vulnerability and 2. Three observatories producing user friendly reports and disseminating reports for decision-making with regards to violence prevention by institutions, CMPVs and or municipalities.

This quarter, AJR conducted an Observatories diagnostic and updated the indicators table in the three municipalities. The diagnostic verified that the indicators responded to the current needs of the municipality, there was a referent institution for each one of the indicators available, and the viability of the indicators for the size of the municipality. This process was carried out in coordination with the Technical Committee of the three Observatories and it is important to note, that the indicators that are now being used by the Observatories to monitor emerged as a common proposal of the three Committees.

As of this quarter, the three Observatories have an updated table of indicators and with the commitment of the institutions to maintain the information to the Observatories flowing.

Challenges/Next Steps

Challenges this quarter included achieving a constant flow of information from the institutions through the monitoring of agreements reached with members of the technical committees of the observatories, and to ensure follow-up through meetings with the Technical Committees.

IND 2.2.2 Data produced by observatories is utilized for decision-making with regards to violence prevention by institutions, CMPVs and or municipalities.

The target under this indicator is that at least three decisions in each municipality with regards to actions, programs or policies, have been generated with analysis produced by the observatories. (Total= Nine Decisions).

This indicator is not yet active.

Sub-activity 2.3: Training Opportunities provided as a driver for prevention for at-risk youth and municipalities

Last quarter, AJR identified and hired Paola Quezada Rodriguez as its Training and Entrepreneurial Initiatives Officer. Paola has an advanced degree in business and economics and has lent her

expertise helping micro-entrepreneurs connect to value chains, improve their business skills and to access financing. AJR also laid out its training and jobs and entrepreneurship plan for this year which includes 1) Vocational training that is market focused 2) Providing access to jobs by addressing basic barriers to employment, identifying local employment opportunities and supporting self-employment and 3) Strengthening existing micro-entrepreneurial initiatives and incepting new micro-entrepreneurial initiatives.

❶ AJR's first focus area is to complete a local labor market survey in Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and el Congo in order to get a sense of the local labor market and inroads into it for the program's at-risk youth. This quarter the results of this survey were shared with AJR. Results provide a basis for vocational training efforts and employment placement and are further detailed under indicator 2.4.1 below.

❷ AJR's second focus area, begins with providing a *Training for Jobs (Taller Habilitación Laboral or THL)* workshop and services to youth that address the barriers to accessing jobs. In El Salvador, depending on the employer, youth are required to present police records, judicial solvency and blood tests, all of which must be requested and present a collective cost of about \$15 for a disadvantaged youth. AJR is providing employment training and preparing CVs with 500 youth and will help 200 access jobs documents. This is being carried out by Paola Quezada, AJR Training and Employment Coordinator and a volunteer human resources trainer. After completing the workshop and preparing CVs and accessing documents to access jobs, youth will move into jobs or into self-employment through a kit.

❸ With regards to entrepreneurship, AJR considers it crucial that youth be identified as having the skills that would allow them to succeed at entrepreneurial initiatives or self-employment. Youth, who access vocational training and are interested in entrepreneurial initiatives and self-employment, all will receive business training provided by CONAMYPE, the training aims to create a consciousness of branding, processes of formalization of entrepreneurial initiatives and to create a basic understanding of business practices. This applies to previous entrepreneurship initiatives and new one. Those youth that are deemed as having sufficient skills and interest in entrepreneurial initiatives will proceed to a formal business training course with the organization CDMYPE. These youth will receive in-depth training on business development, sales and marketing, use of social networks, seed investment, basic finance and small business administration skills. Both firms will train youth who AJR previously integrated into cooperatives and micro-entrepreneurial initiatives and those integrating into new ones. Once this training is completed, youth that opt for auto or self-employment will receive basic kits to begin working for example as cosmetologists, sales of foods, shoe repair, etc. Those youth that opt for entrepreneurial initiatives will launch these. Progress under all three focus area is outlined further below under each area's respective indicators:

IND 2.3.1 Number of youth accessing vocational training and training through Outreach Centers

The target under this indicator is to provide 500 new youth with access to training through OCs and another 500 will access vocational training provided by AJR.

Training through Outreach Centers

Predominant focus with regards training for work is on English and Computer Skills training. This quarter, existing OCs began planning courses. In San Cayetano, a bread making workshop kicked

off with more than forty youth applying. In the new community Cuzcachapa in Chalchuapa, more than fifty youth signed up for a computer skills class and in La Providencia and Tazumal computer training courses began this quarter. All courses are currently being provided by volunteers at the Outreach Centers.

Challenges/Next Steps

Currently all 24 operational OCs are providing computer skills training. This quarter seven OCs are providing English. It is difficult for OCs to identify youth volunteers in the community who speak English and in some cases security circumstances make it difficult for volunteers to come into communities they are not from.

In the month of July AJR will approach Universities in Santa Ana with regards to recruitment to volunteer for English and computer training and will also aim to create a short and practical manual for the subjects and have instructors (student volunteers) from universities. A full report and data will be provided next quarter.

Vocational Training Strategy

The vocational training strategy is seen as a short-term educational training, that is focused on developing skills and abilities, enabling youth to obtain employment, self-employed or start a micro enterprise. AJR is in the process of identifying training partners at the time of writing of this report. A key input is the local labor market analysis which will indicate growth sectors locally and in this way inform AJR's training strategy.

Challenges/Next Steps

The vocational training grant strategy will be submitted to USAID early in the next quarter, AJR will sign agreements with training partners and will be training youth by August 2012. A challenge will be making sure training locations are accessible to youth. For this purpose, AJR is exploring contracting transportation services where financially feasible to do so.

IND 2.3.2 CMPVs are strengthened with skills to generate vocational training opportunities in the municipalities.

The targets under this indicator are 1) training in how to generate vocational training opportunities in the municipalities provided and 2) At least one training session generated by the CMPV independently. (Santa Ana, Chalchuapa, El Congo)

AJR has identified the methodology it will use for this component which is a survey and training identification tool called "Market Assessment Toolkit for Vocational Training Providers and Youth". The three-part Market Assessment Toolkit for vocational training Providers and Youth is a combination of resources, questionnaires and activities to gather information on market demand and translate it into programming that responds to a dynamic business environment and youth needs. AJR will use this tool with the CMPVs next quarter so they continue to use it once AJR is not supporting their crime prevention initiatives.

IND 2.3.3 Number of youth accessing “Transition to Jobs” training



The target under this indicator is to provide 500 youth with training that addresses the barriers to at-risk youth accessing jobs.

In El Salvador, depending on the employer, youth are required to present police records, judicial solvency and blood tests, all of which must be requested and present extraordinary cost for youth.

Through the AJR program, I want to access a healthy and successful life that makes me proud.

-- Jairo Enoc Monge Mojica, beneficiary Training for Jobs workshop, Las Brisas, El Congo.

AJR USAID-SICA YOUTH ACCESSING “Training for Jobs” Workshop			
As of June 30, 2012			
COMMUNITY	M	F	TOTAL BY COMMUNITY
LOMAS DE TECANA, SANTA ANA	14	11	25
LA UNION, SANTA ANA	9	11	20
ARGENTINA, SANTA ANA	2	5	7
SAN JOSÉ UNIDAS, SANTA ANA	1	1	2
GARCÍA I, SANTA ANA	4	5	9
SANTA ANITA, SANTA ANA	2	3	5
LA PROVIDENCIA, SANTA ANA	3	3	6
SUB-TOTAL SANTA ANA	35	39	74
TAZUMAL I, CHALCHUAPA	3	0	3
SAN ANTONIO II, CHALCHUAPA	1	4	5
LAS VICTORIAS I, CHALCHUAPA	7	11	18
SUB-TOTAL CHALCHUAPA	11	15	26
EL CARMEN (LAS CRUCES), EL CONGO	6	14	20
SANTA RITA, EL CONGO	15	7	22
LAS BRISAS, EL CONGO	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL EL CONGO	21	21	42
TOTAL	67	75	142

This quarter approved a grant that provides at-risk youth with a one-day training on curriculum writing, personnel presentation and job interview skills through a Human resources expert and AJR’s training and Jobs Coordinator. Youth, on finishing the training will have a CV and be able to access employment documents through AJR. All youth in the jobs and self-employment strategy are to be enrolled in this workshop.

Challenges/Next Steps

AJR conducted the registration for Transition to Jobs training through Representatives of the CMPVS, ADESCOS, faith based partners, and Coordinators of OCs, yet enrollments remain lower than the targets established for each community.

Early in the next quarter, AJR will revisit communities for another round of identification of youth and actively incentivize them to participate in the Transition to Jobs Training and employment strategy.

Sub-activity 2.4: Strengthen job preparedness and economic opportunities as a driver for prevention for at-risk youth and municipalities

IND 2.4.1 Municipal Labor Market Analysis conducted

The target under this indicator is a labor market analysis which identifies economic opportunities locally in the three municipalities developed.

AJR prepared terms of reference this quarter for a local labor market survey that could serve as a basis for training and jobs strategy in 2012. The grant was approved by USAID and AJR proceeded to compete a local labor market survey in Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo. The firm selected to conduct the survey was *Ask LatinAmerica*, which has more than a decade of experience analyzing labor markets in the region. The survey was conducted in little more than a week. The firm conducted 121 interviews. Firms were identified based on the Seventh Economic Census of 2005 using a classification of small medium and large businesses. Some 94% of businesses in the three municipalities classify as microbusinesses that are informal and follow a subsistence model. This limited the universe of study to 438 micro, small medium and large businesses in Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo.¹ The sectors represented were 83 firms in the industrial sector; 160 firms in the commercial sector; 157 firms in the service sector; 26 in the transportation sector and 12 in the construction sector. Some 88% of the micro, small, medium and large businesses interviewed were in Santa Ana, 9.3% in Chalchuapa and 2.3% in El Congo. Key findings of the study include the following:

General

- With regards to documents that youth need to have to access jobs, it was found that aside from the DUI, two more documents are needed, which are: copy of Criminal Record and Personal Recommendations. The required documents by businesses in order for youth to access jobs are: DUI (102 mentions), Criminal Record (77 mentions) and personal recommendation/s (63 mentions). AJR should help youth in the municipalities to obtain these documents.
- Some 70% of businesses surveyed in the three municipalities correspond to the trade and service sector other 20% corresponds to the industry sector. In all, these 3 sectors make up 90% of businesses in the area.
- Businesses surveyed indicated overwhelmingly that the most important qualities required of youth in order to access jobs, are *Entrepreneurial/Proactive disposition*, while *Training and Experience* came in in sixth place.
- A high rate of acceptance of training programs for youth was detected. Some 91% of businesses surveyed would consider trained youth as potential employees.
- Some 23% of businesses have heard of the VIOLENCE PREVENTION program that Regional Youth Alliance USAID-SICA implements, in collaboration with the Municipal Committee of Violence Prevention for the benefit of youth.

Job Opportunities

- Some 82% of interviewed businesses currently employ youth that fall between 18- 29 years of age. Of the 18% of businesses that DO NOT HAVE YOUTH EMPLOYED, 47% said it's because THEY ARE IRRESPONSIBLE, while 19% said it's because THEY CANNOT FIND TRAINED YOUTH.
- Some 24% of businesses require someone for a vacant position in the next three months; this limits job opportunities for youth, with an average of four vacant positions identified per business—for a total of 104 possible posts. Additionally, of the four positions available on average, only 2.2 positions will be made available to youth, limiting youth's opportunities to 64 immediate openings.

¹ Micro businesses have 1-9 employees; small businesses have 10-49 employees; medium sized businesses have 50-100 employees and large businesses are considered as those counting more than 100 employees.

- In these 29 companies, the average number of vacant positions available is four per company. Small businesses have an average of 2.7 vacant positions, the medium businesses have 4.8 vacant positions available, and the large companies have 6.6 vacant positions available. Of these 29 companies, 100% affirmed that they would provide an opportunity to a trained youth for any position.
- The sectors that stand out the most among the immediate needs of the companies are: office employment, technical employment, non-technical employment and operational employment.
- ITCA was the most mentioned training institution (58 mentions), and is considered by many businesses, to be the best technical training source for youth.

Hiring Youth

- Some 85% of businesses said YES they would hire TRAINED YOUTH BENEFICIARIES OF ALIANZA JOVEN REGIONAL USAID-SICA.
- Of the 15% that said NO to hiring youth from the program, 29% said they do not have any vacant positions, 24% said they do not hire young people, 17.5% said they do not hire young people due to company policies, 17.5% said they do not do this due to the economic situation in the country, and 11% said it's because they do not trust youth.
- Of the 18% of businesses surveyed that DO NOT HAVE YOUTH, 91% stated that if a source of trained youth were to exist, they would take them into account for possible job opportunities.
- Some 70% of businesses are willing to provide internships to TRAINED YOUTH so they can acquire work experience. Internships are concentrated in: Office employment (70 mentions), technical employment (27 mentions), and sales employment (26 mentions), the rest of the responses have 16 mentions or less.
- With regards to external and internal training, according to responding businesses, both internal and external training are required by companies in equal proportion.
- When asked if businesses would accept trainers facilitated by AJR USAID-SICA without any additional cost to their companies in exchange for providing jobs to youth from the program, 96% said YES they would.

Challenges/Next Steps

This survey was the first of its kind according to the firm contracted and firms interviewed. The survey was carried out in record time with a solid methodology and enables AJR to work directly with those employers identified as having job slots or having the disposition to hire AJR trained youth. The survey offers a basis for the training and jobs components of AJR. As immediate next steps, next quarter two breakfasts will be held with the owners of firms identified as having slots available for trained youth. AJR will also analyze results in view of its vocational training strategy.

IND 2.4.2 Number of youth accessing job opportunities or income generating activities

The target under this indicator is to provide 150 new youth with access to job opportunities or income generating activities including 14 new micro-entrepreneurial initiatives developed.

This indicator is not yet active, and will ensue once training has taken place.

IND 2.4.3 Number of micro-entrepreneurial initiatives strengthened

The target for this indicator is that the three Casas de Emprendedurismo and 13 micro-entrepreneurial initiatives established in 2011 are strengthened according to their already established business plans and with regards to administration, sales and marketing of products.

Last quarter, AJR's new Training and Entrepreneurial Initiatives Officer, conducted a complete analysis of the 3 *Casas de Emprendedurismo* established by AJR in late 2011, conducting inventory of materials, interviewing youth and determining how to better commercialize products and train youth further in administration of processes. She conducted a similar analysis of thirteen micro-entrepreneurial initiatives.

AJR this quarter submitted a proposal to USAID for the strengthening of existing and new micro-entrepreneurial initiatives under the program. It released terms of reference, competed and identified a key partner for strengthening; FUNDES, which strengthens the technical business capacity of a wide range of micro-enterprises to improve their market insertion and seek ways to transform sectors. Parallel to this AJR signed a memorandum of understanding to work with CONMAYPE, an organization affiliated with the Ministry of Economics and one El Salvador's leading trainers of micro-enterprises on focused on the legalization and business administration/organizational skills of micro-entrepreneurial initiatives. All micro-entrepreneurial initiatives will receive this training. AJR deemed the two groups to be ideal complements in terms of services being provided.

Below are lists of the services to be provided to AJR by each group:

AJR STRENGTHENING OF SMALL-ENTERPRISES AND ENTREPRENEURIAL HOUSES	
FUNDES SERVICES	CONAMYPE SERVICES
Situational Diagnostic of ventures	Elaboration Business Plan (New entrepreneurs 2012)
Work plan to be implemented according to the nature and state of maturity of each project group (association, enterprise and eco-park). Plan of action for each micro-entrepreneurial initiative	Use of social media for promotion and marketing products/services from entrepreneurs (Entrepreneurs 2011 and 2012) Strategies of marketing.
Mapping, customer identification and selection of potential buyers and / or sales channels that can provide the demand for products that young people are producing.	Definition of sustainability elements/ entrepreneurial initiatives (New entrepreneurs 2012)
Development of functional and appropriate organizational structures for each of the companies.	Introduction to cost control systems, inventory control and cash management (New entrepreneurs 2012)
Creation of cost control systems, inventory control and cash management. Mentoring Plan, Database, Sessions	
Improving the practice of manufacturing and development services, from requirements and expectations of the actual demand. Line of products and services defined for market launch	
Catalogue of products and services	
Organization and logistics fair	

STRENGTHENING OF MICRO-ENTREPRENEURIAL INITIATIVES THIS QUARTER

This quarter, CONAMYPE conducted training with the thirteen existing micro-entrepreneurial

initiatives. Training sessions are listed below:

TRAINING CONAMYPE APRIL-JUNE 2012 AJR USAID-SICA									
Course	Date of Start Training	Date of ending Training	Santa Ana		Chalchuapa		El Congo		TOTAL NUMBER OF YOUTH TRAINED
			M	F	M	F	M	F	
Means of legalizing small-businesses	24/04/2012	24/04/2012	11	15	2	3	2	0	33
Use of social networks for the promotion of products and services	11/05/2012	18/05/2012	7	16	0	2	1	3	29

FUNDES began work under their six-month grant in late May. Activities during the period through June, focused on the development of operational planning for project implementation, evaluation and selection of tools used during the execution of the project, and small business diagnostics of the thirteen existing micro-entrepreneurial initiatives and three Associative Groups or *Casas de Emprendedurismo*.

The latter were validated with young people. Key findings from the Diagnostics, and which will serve as key inputs in the strengthening process, are:

- 50% of entrepreneurs are between 18-25 years of age, 58% are females.
- 17% of entrepreneurs have sales of more than \$500 per month; another 17% has sales of between \$101-500 a month; 8% has sales of between \$51-100 per month, and 41% has sales of between \$1-50 per month. Seventeen percent, at the time of study did not have sales on record.

Recommendations and findings include:

Marketing and Sales

- Need for equipment and tools.
- Opportunity to market products through craft dealers.
- Entrepreneurial training required to improve the quality of products and variety.
- Opportunity for partnership with area partnership group for the marketing of products.
- One of the entrepreneurial initiatives' main suppliers is also a key competitor.
- For fear of extortion cannot place telephone numbers on any advertising material.
- Location does not favor the sale of products, think about moving location.

Operations

- Entrepreneur is lacking in search for new clients.
- Lacking knowledge of providers
- Production process is not defined
- Little or no knowledge of product security and hygiene

Finance

- Entrepreneur lacks costing skills.
- No assigning of salaries.

- Inadequate financial recordkeeping.

MENU OF SERVICES FUNDES BASED ON BUSINESS DIAGNOSTIC FINDINGS	% of total ventures to receive services
Participation in training group: business sustainability, y and marketing and sales, management and basic accounting principles.	100%
Strengthening of technical skills	50%
Advice for creation of organizational structure	33%
Advice for the selection of sales channels	100%
Definition of costing and advice price product	100%
Advice on building control system, inventory, monitoring and management of cash	100%
Advice manufacturing practices	42%
Product design	50%
Advice business image and design	83%
Participation in Learning Path	100%
Linking to demand chains	100%
Assigning of Business Mentor	100%
Participation in exhibitions (fairs)	100%
Attching product to Demand chains	100%

Next Steps

Each micro-entrepreneurial initiative has a route set out for its development based on its individual diagnostic. This will form the basis of FUNDES' training schedule in the areas previously listed over the coming quarter and beyond.

Associative Groups/Casas de Emprendedurismo

The Associative Groups of AJR have seen several challenges. Several of the youth trained for entrepreneurship last year were not near enough to employment age. Some 60% of youth originally associated with the businesses are no longer, this is largely related to their also being enrolled in school and/or not ready to take on micro-entrepreneurship. None the less, a solid base of willing and inspirational youth remains which is now being trained through CONAMYPE and FUNDES. Early in this quarter, AJR determined the need to move the associative groups or Casas de Emprendedurismo, based on a determination of their ratio of fixed costs to income. This ratio was not feasible for the groups nor the municipalities. This began with an analysis of the groups' cost of rent. (\$ 200 monthly in El Congo, \$ 400 monthly in Chalchuapa and \$ 600 monthly in Santa Ana). In consensus with CMPVs, it was decided to stop renting the spaces being occupied by the groups, more economic spaces were identified in the municipalities.



During the month of April, AJR began to store the equipment, primary materials and products of the associative groups or Casas de

Emprendedurismo, with a view to moving. In May, the Mayor of El Congo, provided a temporary

space for sales and production, a permanent space will be set up by the municipality in a former community house, once it is refurbished which will occur next quarter. In June, the associative group of Chalchuapa, with the CMPV, began renting an economic sales space near the Pyramids of Tazumal that was inaugurated on June 16, 2012. (See photos.) In Santa Ana, a new space must be refurbished, which will occur next quarter. Two entrepreneurial initiatives of the associative group are temporarily working from their homes; all are receiving training from CONAYPE. In Santa Ana and Chalchuapa on April 24, 2012, CONAMYPE provided training on Business Formalization for associative groups and groups have received computer training and training provided by training CDMYPE /CONAMYPE.

Next Steps

Micro businesses	Monthly Sales	Number of Youth		
		Male	Female	TOTAL
ElectroFlash	5	4		4
Arte Metálico "Los Amigos"	50	2		2
Estampados "Los Conquistadores"	37	1	1	2
Panadería "Los Amigos"	145		2	2
Piñatería "Las Estrellas"	10		2	2
Piñatería "Mundo Mágico"	13		3	3
SUB-TOTAL SANTA ANA	260	7	8	15
Panadería Bendición de Dios	0			0
Bisutería Génesis	10			0
Cerámica Prehispanica	0	1	1	2
Sastrería "Los Dinámicos"	90	1	1	2
SUB-TOTAL CHALCHUAPA	100	2	2	4
Jugos El Tabudo	225		3	3
Electricongo	0	1		1
Shalom Arte & Cuero	20	2		2
SUB-TOTAL EL CONGO	245	3	3	6
TOTAL	605	12	13	25

The associative groups of Santa Ana and El Congo are expected to move to permanent new spaces next quarter while training with CONAMYPE will continue. FUNDES will begin training in July and AJR will provide seed capital for additional materials for some of the small businesses.

Thirteen Micro-entrepreneurial Initiatives

The Training and Entrepreneurial Initiatives Officer collected information on monthly sales per entrepreneurial initiative which will be a recurring indicator of how the micro-entrepreneurial initiatives are doing. Technical assistance by CONAMYPE and FUNDES will be key.

As the chart to the left demonstrates, the initiatives are seeing sales. However, as the FUNDES diagnostics found this quarter, challenges in costing of product, sales of product, identifying customers and linking to supply and demand chains and administrative practices, have withheld the initiatives from increasing sales, breaking even and moving towards earning a profit. Some youth must resolve internal

conflicts that arise between members of the enterprises. AJR and its training partners are addressing these points and have focused training efforts on achieving efficiency in manufacturing processes and costing to achieve good profits / income. In some cases, enterprises have sales of more than \$50 a month, but fail with their costs to see more than \$5 of income.

Next Steps

Entrepreneurship training by FUNDES is slated to begin in the 3rd week of July. The micro-entrepreneurial initiatives will also be encouraged to engage in the activities of the annual festivals in Santa Ana, El Congo and Chalchuapa, as a good opportunity for sales.

Eco-Parque La Laguna

Last quarter AJR worked with the municipality and CMPV on aspects of the management of the EcoParque La Laguna, the tourism prevention project supported in Chalchuapa last year and employing at-risk youth. This quarter the Laguna saw technical difficulties, with one of the main trees sustaining the zip line having fallen. The municipality has taken charge of the restoration of the line, which is in progress and expected to be completed in August 2012. AJR continued monitoring visits to the EcoParque and submitted a proposal for strengthening of the installation which was not accepted by USAID.

Outreach Centers

Of the 24 OCs that are operational as of this quarter, 19 of these have micro-enterprises. Of the remaining five, in the OC Las Victorias the micro-enterprise is inactive as a result of a needed volunteer, two OCs which previously did not have micro-enterprises await approval (Las Brisas and Chintuc) and one new OC's micro-enterprise is in process. One of the older OCs (Melendez Soyapango) does not have a micro-enterprise and the Center is experiencing implementation difficulties due to its partner.

All 2012 OCs include funds for equipment for a micro-enterprise at between \$2,000 and \$2,500. The choice of micro-enterprise is evaluated with the implementing partners; among recurring micro-initiatives are gyms. Another lucrative initiative is Popsicle making.

Challenges and Next Steps

All 2011 OCs drafted business plans for their micro-enterprises that need to be reviewed and 2012 OCs need these. Next steps also include increased focus to registering costs, income and profit at OCs, which few are registering through an excel-based tool that was provided. Next quarter an improved version of the OC Monitoring System will be introduced and will include an interface for this data.

IND 2.4.4 Number of new micro-entrepreneurial initiatives established and strengthened

The target for this indicator is 14 new micro-entrepreneurial initiatives established in 2012 and strengthened according to their business plans and with regards to administration, sales and marketing of products.

This indicator is not yet active.

Sub-activity 2.5 Conflict Mediation, drug awareness prevention talks and Clubs are provided in schools to restore the school's role in prevention

IND 2.5.1 Number of youth joining youth-driven organizations or clubs that are established aim schools to provide youth with a sense of belonging and identity

The target for this indicator is that new youth clubs are established in the eleven schools identified in the communities.

During the month of May and June, AJR held several meetings with school principals and students from various schools in order to organize youth to create "*JuvenClubs Escolares*" (School-based

Youth Clubs). Principals were interested in the project and began meeting with the students to discuss the possibility of forming these clubs in their schools. Depending on the size of the school and the diversity in interests of the student body, it was determined that some schools could form more than one club. Each school is assigned a set budget that must be split among the number of various clubs. Students were asked to present two JuvenClubs proposals. From the eleven participating schools, sixteen new clubs were formed, ten in the municipality of Santa Ana and six in the municipality of Chalchuapa.

Challenges/Next Steps

Although the clubs have been formed, equipment and supplies are still in the procurement process. In the next quarter, AJR will consolidate the clubs.

IND 2.5.2 Selected schools are reached with conflict mediation and drug prevention awareness training

Some of the most important risk factors at the community level are those that lead to youth dropping out of school. In December 2011, AJR's evaluation survey for El Congo, 51% cited lacking resources as the principal reason for youth dropping out in 2011, with 41% in Santa Ana and 39% in Chalchuapa noting the same. Violence, family disintegration, disinterest by family members and early pregnancy are also cited.

AJR decided to take a dual path to work in schools, on the one hand through conflict resolution to youth, teachers and parents and on the other hand by addressing the degradation of the school as a basis for positive growth. This quarter, AJR and its two partners working in the schools, FUNDASALVA and FUNPRES, discovered just how important schools are to community violence prevention. Both groups co-presented a strategy focused on conflict resolution and mediation and drug prevention training in eleven schools in two municipalities to fulfill the following main objectives:

Conflict Mediation, Drug Awareness Prevention in Schools AJR USAID-SICA									
		GOAL	NUMBER TRAINED TO JUNE 2012						
			Santa Ana			Chalchuapa			TOTAL
			M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	
FUNDASALVA	Youth accessing drug prevention training	4,244 students	510	505	1015	163	327	490	1,505
	Teachers accessing drug prevention training	125 teachers							
	Teachers and community members trained in drug prevention and protective factors for youth	200 leaders in community and parents							
	Civic events at schools to support prevention	Three							
	Access to counseling for youth with drug problems	As needed							
FUNPRES	Youth accessing training in RCC, the creative resolution of conflicts in schools and communities	500 students	349	314	663	104	85	189	852
	Teachers accessing training in RCC, the creative resolution of conflicts in schools and communities	103 teachers							
	Parents accessing training in RCC, the creative resolution of conflicts in schools and communities	150 parents							

FUNDASALVA

In April 2012, AJR competed a grant to conduct drug prevention training in eleven of its schools in two implementation municipalities, Santa Ana and Chalchuapa. It selected FUNDASALVA, which is El Salvador's leading provider of drug abuse treatment, as the most competitive proposal. USAID approved the proposal and on May 23, 2012 and work ensued.

- A meeting was held in Santa Ana to present the project to MOE officials, directors of Schools and the City of Santa Ana. On hand were AJR, FUNPRES, student governments, PREPAZ and FUNDASALVA. Another meeting was held on June 4 to coordinate the program between institutions to be united in purpose and approach.
- On June 5-8 2012 AJR held a meeting with principals and teachers of the schools to make a presentation of the program and obtain an official e signing of a letter of commitment to enter schools to develop workshops to prevent the consumption of drugs.
- On June 15-18 FUNDASALVA trained volunteers and staff who will be implementing the program in different communities and schools in the department of Santa Ana. Twenty-one staff was trained on its three main methodological topics: "Teamwork," "The Cooperative Machine" and "Assertive communication", all participatory methods it uses to gain a connection to youth during the prevention training process.
- On June 18-2, FUNDASALVA visited nine OCs in Santa Ana in order to define spaces and psychotherapeutic training and exchange experiences with the staff as well as meet with the Chalchuapa CMPV.
- On June 25-26 the first workshop was held at the CE Dr. Salvador Ayala School in Santa Ana, including the methodologies, the cooperative machine, team work and testimonials from former talk recovering addicts."
- On June 27-28, 2012 workshops were held in the C.E. Benito Juarez school in Chalchuapa. On June 29, 2012 workshops were held in the C.E. San Cayetano.

Challenges

In the C.E. San Cayetano School, drug use was discovered in the school by FUNDASALVA. Marijuana was found and attributed to a freshman and sophomore along with paper to produce cigarettes. FUNDASALVA came to know there are two suppliers of the drug at the school. Three freshmen refused participating in workshops and to sign the attendance lists, arguing that "the facilitators of the workshops are police and that the lists would be taken the delegation to the Police who would operating capture them and reach their homes." In the CE Benito Juarez school, a romanticism of marijuana was detected among high school youth by FUNDASALVA. With this group of students, FUNDASALVA will work with them as a group to work through lectures and psycho-educational about the stages of addiction, causes and consequences of the misuse of psychoactive substances. If requested or needed individual intervention will be provided, and a case file will be opened so they work through their problems individually.

Next Steps

By mid-July FUNDASALVA plans to finish the eleven schools with the workshop "Teamwork," and "The Cooperative Machine". It is expected that at the end of July, FUNDASALVA will have covered 45% of all grades of the 11 schools with drug testimonial talks executed by Marvin Medina Ramos (an ex-gang member who was a member of Creative's Challenge 100 initiative). FUNDASALVA will begin to conduct morning and afternoon cultural events in the 11 schools where batucadas (drumming bands) will play messages of *100% drug free and violence free* to bring students together. It will also begin to promote a contest of prevention murals and posters. Two meetings are scheduled one with the Santa Ana CMPV on July 12 and the other for the day

July 29 with the directors of the 11 schools and MINED authorities to present the progress of the program.

FUNPRES

In March 2012, AJR competed a grant to develop conflict mediation awareness training in eleven schools by training 103 teachers, five hundred pupils, 150 parents and community leaders. The final group selected for this work was FUNPRES a well-known Salvadoran NGO with extensive methodological experience working in schools. Objectives of the grant include: 1. Developing social skills in fourth grade- high school students in order to strengthen interpersonal relationships, living together, teamwork, self-esteem and effective communication, 2. To strengthen the student leaders, teachers and parents their personal abilities in self-esteem, communication and cooperation, so that these skills are the basis for learning and using techniques of creative conflict resolution. 3. Design, develop and disseminate a handbook of living in each school that regulates the behavior of all actors involved in the educational community. 4. Strengthen the leaders of the communities benefiting their personal abilities in self-esteem, communication and cooperation, so that these skills are the basis for learning and using techniques of creative resolution of conflicts, so they become mediators of conflicts of violence occurring in their communities. 5. Professional training on human behavior chosen from the communities, to become counselors to serve people within municipalities that present emotional problems. 6. Provide counseling to people within schools that present emotional problems through PAP, a psychological first aid and crisis intervention project. This grant was approved by USAID on May 29, 2012.

As one of its first activities FUNPRES met with FUNDASALVA to coordinate their activities in early June.

- On June 5-8, 2012 FUNPRES first met with the teachers. A massive turnout by teachers -48 from the schools- was noted. In its first quarter this grant made great gains.
- Each Municipal Violence Prevention Committee (CMPV) signed a letter of intent with FUNPRES. In June the project visited five Outreach Centers in Santa Ana to introduce the project to OC Coordinators.
- On the 30th of June and July 1, 2012, FUNPRES attended the CMPVs' meetings to present the project, share goals, talk about participatory nature of training and get to know the target population FUNPRES would be working with.
- Between June 26- 29, 2012, FUNPRES held eight training sessions in its *Social Habits I* training which it provided to between fourth and eighth grade as a result of agreement with AJR. Training in this course provided to 831 students (443 M/388W).
- FUNPRES presented the project to 103 (40 M/63 F) teachers.
- Psychological orientation provided to 18 students (7M/11 W) through trained psychologists in schools.

Challenges

One major challenge is the Juan Jose Bernal School, the school did not cooperate with the introduction of the program and no training has been able to be provided in the school. It was decided the psychologist assigned to the school would start spreading the word about the program and its objective as a means of entrance. This school is located in the Canton Primavera/San Jose Unidas in Santa Ana, the psychologist assigned to the school through this grant is seeking to enter some of the further neighborhoods with community members as a security measure.

Next Steps

On July 6, 2012, FUNPRES will present initial results to directors of the eleven schools in a meeting to be attended by AJR, MINED, the CMPVs, FUNPRES and FUNDASALVA. FUNPRES will attend meetings with the two CMPVs and request assistance in the identification of training spaces for upcoming training with the community leaders. The psychologists working with the program will continue providing training students and begin providing it to teachers in the schools and providing training to youth with emotional problems. The community psychologist assigned to the project will keep training community members in conflict resolution and training and monitoring visits will continue by FUNPRES.

Sub-activity 2.6: Establishment of new "Por Mi Barrio" Outreach Centers, Strengthening of Existing OCs

AJR established 22 Outreach Centers in El Salvador by 2012. The network will be expanded in the implementation municipalities in 2012 to include 34 operational Outreach Centers.

IND 2.6.1 Number of Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities

The target for this indicator is twelve new Outreach Centers established in the AJR target communities.

As of June 30, 2012, nine of the twelve OCs to be established and funded under the project, had been approved by USAID. Four new OCs were operational by the end of the quarter, of these, two had been inaugurated. (See chart below.) In Santa Ana, both Lomas del Tecana and La Empalizada were inaugurated this quarter. Planes del Ranchador was operational by June 30, 2012. In Chalchuapa, Cuzcachapa became operational by June 26, 2012. The total number of operational OCs under the AJR by June 30, 2012, was 26 Outreach Centers providing prevention services to at-risk youth in El Salvador.

In Santa Ana, the OC for the community Rio Zarco² was working with the ADESCO to identify a faith-based partner. In Chalchuapa, the community Tazumal II had been approved by USAID³ and was readying a community house for remodeling to become a Center. In El Congo Barrio La Cruz, which was requested as a new OC by the new Mayor and will be paid for by the municipality, was finalizing space and partner.

² Originally the OC was to be in El Carmen Chillin, the community conditions to establish an OC could not be guaranteed and a determination was made by the CMPV and AJR to establish an OC in Rio Zarco.

³ In July 2012, after the OC for Tazumal II had been approved by USAID, the CMPV in Chalchuapa requested that Tazumal II be funded by the CMPV and that the funds approved for this OC be officially transferred to the grant for the OC, Loma Linda.

Progress Establishment New OCs 2012 AJR USAID-SICA AS OF JUNE 30, 2012				
			OPERATIONAL	INAUGURATION
1	SANTA ANA	Lomas del Tecana (2012)	✓	✓ JUNE 7, 2012
2		La Empalizada (2012)	✓	✓ JUNE 30, 2012
3		Planes del Ranchador (2012)	✓	JULY 5, 2012
4		La Unión (2012)	☒	JULY 10, 2012
5		Santa Claudia (2012)	☒	JULY 12, 2012
6		Lamatepec (2012)	☒	JULY 27, 2012
7		Río Zarco (2012) <i>FORMERLY EL CARMEN CHILLIN</i>	☒	WORKING WITH ADESCO TO IDENTIFY PARTNER
8	CHALCHUAPA	Cuzcachapa (2012)	✓	JULY 27, 2012 *
9		Buena Vista II (2012)	☒	PARTNER IDENTIFIED/SPACE IDENTIFIED
10		*Tazumal II (2012) <i>FUNDED BY MUNICIPALITY</i>	☒	PARTNER IDENTIFIED/ REMODELING CASA COMUNAL
11		Loma Linda (2012)	☒	PARTNER BEING FINALIZED
12	EL CONGO	*Barrio La Cruz (2012)/ <i>FUNDED BY MUNICIPALITY</i>	☒	PARTNER BEING FINALIZED

New Outreach Centers

1. Lomas del Tecana/ Santa Ana

The first 2012 OC was inaugurated on June 7, 2012 in a late-day ceremony attended by the Pastor of the partner church of the OC, AJR, the CMPV and a full street of community members. The AJR-supported drumming Club provided music at the event and a young boy dressed as a clown had the community laughing throughout. Eduardo Seramiento of the ADESCO said at the inauguration, "In my youth I would have wanted something like this, it has been a long road and hasn't been easy getting here, we have been shown about how to implement an OC for a year." (In 2011, it was not possible to implement an OC in Lomas de Tecana due to funding, the wait is over.) By month's end the Center counted 67 beneficiaries and one volunteer, use of free time, computer training and tutoring were all being offered.



2. La Empalizada/Santa Ana

The second 2012 OC was inaugurated to great fanfare on June 30, 2012, in the presence of an enthusiastic community, CPMV, ADESCO and AJR.



The Center has a strong coordinator, a solid community base and a location in a house with ample space around the Center for use of free time, outside in the shade. The Center's only operational limitation is that coverage is hampered by Telefónica Company, which makes Internet installation a challenge. The CMPV is looking into the possibility of a satellite internet connection. This community has no local high school and no internet café's for youth. By the end of June 2012, 104 youth had accessed services at the Center and 19 youth had volunteered, use of free time, and tutoring were all being offered and daily computer skills training at the Center was in high demand. Eight monitoring visits were dedicated to preparing the Center.


3. **Planes del Ranchador/Santa Ana** This new OC was operational by the end of June with neighborhood youth painting the large house identified for the Outreach Center and equipment arriving. The faith-based partner, Iglesia Elim, guided painting. By the OCs launch in early July, murals were planned in all the spaces of the OC.



This OC is near a school and is expected to demonstrate considerable demand. One of the greatest challenges will be that adults from the ADESCO provide support and guidance to young people in the ADESQUITO. AJR will work hard to develop the skills and abilities of the coordinator Elmer Azamas and ensure effective engagement by the church of the OC. The inauguration was slated for July 5, 2012. Eight monitoring visits were dedicated to preparing the Center. FOTO PEDIR A IVAN

4. **La Unión/Santa Ana** By the end of June 2012, this OC had approval of the local municipality to rent a large local house, given delay in what would first be a communal house remodeling. Initial induction of the coordinator Fredi Alvarado had taken place. Local rental and house adaptations were being directed by the coordinator. In addition to the local ADESCO and CMPV, the local Catholic Church, Parroquia Nuestra Señora del Carmen is a partner in this Center. The inauguration was slated for July 10, 2012. Three monitoring visits were dedicated to preparations over the quarter.
5. **Santa Claudia/Santa Ana** By the end of June 2012, this OC, a community house or Casa Comunal had been identified to house the future OC in Santa Claudia. While the remodeling of the structure had not yet started, a Coordinator, Marvin Hernandez had been identified and equipping of the Center had begun. (To be stored temporarily with the faith-based partner.) Considerable involvement by the faith-based partner, the Iglesia Monte Carmelo, could be noted. Inauguration is planned for next quarter. Three monitoring visits were dedicated to preparing the center over the quarter.



6. **Lamatepec/Santa Ana** By the end of June 2012, this OC was well underway. Adjustments identified in the local Community House have not initiated due to delays in municipal processes, although it was agreed that the adjustments by the municipality would be done before July 27, when inauguration is slated. The current priority of the municipality are the approaching annual festivities. The ADESCO and FBO involvement in implementing the CDA has been considerable. Equipment in the process, the OC will be temporarily lodged in the community house. Two possible Coordinators for the center have been identified and will be interviewed. Three monitoring visits were dedicated to preparing the center over the quarter.
7. **Río Zarco/Santa Ana** The community originally planned for this OC was El Carmen Chilin. The conditions for an OC there were not favorable with a very weak ADESCO and inability to identify a local FBO. In addition the president of the ADESCO sought to manipulate the prevention intervention and impose a Coordinator. The municipality decided to place the Center instead in Rio Zarco. By the end of the quarter, this OC had not yet identified its partners or prepared a proposal, next quarter this will be submitted to USAID for approval. The cost of this OC will be covered by the CMPV and the municipality of Santa Ana.
8. **Cuzcachapa/ Chalchuapa** By the end of June 2012, this OC was operational, beginning on June 26, 2012. Implementation could be assessed at about 45% in this OC which is adjacent to a sports court and recreation area in a building refurbished through another donor. The Coordinator, Yolanda Zumba had started working. Some 179 youth had accessed services at the center including use of free time, computer skills training and English and nine youth had volunteered. Eight monitoring visits were dedicated to preparing the center over the quarter. The inauguration was slated for August, 2012.
 
9. **Buena Vista II/ Chalchuapa** By the end of June 2012, this OC was well underway, albeit delayed. AJR was working on increasing participation by the CMPV in this new Center, whose space needed to be remodeled quickly. Both the FBO, La Voz de Dios and the ADESCO demonstrated strong participation in preparing the Center. A Coordinator for the Center had been identified. Six monitoring visits were dedicated to preparations over the quarter. The inauguration is slated for August 2012.
10. **Tazumal II/Chalchuapa⁴ (Municipal funded)** By the end of June 2012, this OC was underway. The proposal for the Center was completed, the FBO, Iglesia de Dios was very involved in the refurbishing of the Community House and a good working relationship had been established with the ADESCO. Four monitoring visits were dedicated to preparations over the quarter. The inauguration date has not yet been planned given pending refurbishment of the space for the OC.
11. **Loma Linda/Chalchuapa** By the end of June 2012, this OC had started though identification of an FBO in the community to implement the Center was lacking. The first church, Santos de los Últimos Días did not have presence in the community itself. The second option that was explored, Iglesia Eben Ezer, faced the same problem. The ADESCO in this neighborhood is

⁴ In July 2012, after the OC for Tazumal II had been approved by USAID, the CMPV in Chalchuapa requested that Tazumal II be funded by the CMPV and that the funds approved for this OC be officially transferred to the grant for the OC, Loma Linda

new. AJR is working with the CMPV and municipality to identify a solution to this challenge and will resolve this in the coming weeks. Six monitoring visits were dedicated to preparations over the quarter. The community is particularly conflictive and AJR and CMPV are eager to establish an OC here.

12. **Barrio La Cruz/El Congo (Municipal funded)** This Outreach Center was specially requested by the new Mayor of El Congo during this quarter. While its establishment is a testament to the impact of the existing OCs, Las Brisas and Santa Rita in El Congo, the Center will bring a challenge. Municipal involvement in the latter two Centers has been considerable. For the FBO, Iglesia Emmanuel and the ADESCO, they will have to take the lead on this new Center. A house has been identified for preparation and three monitoring visits were dedicated to preparations over the quarter. A final date for inauguration is to be established with CMPV and partners.



Challenges/Next Steps

All OCs be inaugurated and operational during the next quarter. Meetings with partners during early stages of implementation will be undertaken as well as routing monitoring visits and monthly OC monitoring meetings to share implementation data.

IND 2.6.2 Number of Established Outreach Centers that will be strengthened in prevention services

The target for this indicator is that all 34 Outreach Centers established in the AJR target communities will access technical assistance by AJR, training for micro-entrepreneurial initiatives and strengthening grants

Several developments marked the quarter with regards to existing OCs, their operations and strengthening:



Operations

- In Santa Ana, AJR solved an issue with regards the payment of rent by the CMPV and municipality for the OC spaces. This payment had not been processed, requiring AJR to work through the CMPVs, providing a lesson on the importance of strong and consistent involvement by the CMPVs in the Centers.

- Of the 34 total OCs, 26 are operational; nine are in the implementation process and one is currently inactive (This OC is Melendez in Soyapango).
- In the nine OCs being implemented in Santa Ana, of the eight fixed components of the OC, by June 2012, five centers were implementing seven components, three were implementing six components and one Center was implementing five components.
- In the 5 OCs being implemented in Chalchuapa, by June 2012, one Center was implementing all eight components of the OC, three were implementing seven components, and one OC was implementing five components.
- In the 2 OCs being implemented in El Congo, by June 2012, one Center was implementing five components of the OC and one was implementing six of seven components.
- With regards the OC Melendez which is not operational at the minute as the coordinator resigned, attempts to get a response from Representative of the NGO partner, Fe y Alegría (Saul of Leon) have not borne fruit, the lack of an FBO partner for this OCs and lack of ADESCO make it very difficult to proceed. The Coordinator left her post, the local director of Fe y Alegría does not have the sympathy of the community and is not sufficiently interested in implementing the OC. AJR will continue work towards reopening the OC over the next quarter.
- AJR redoubled support to the Nahuizalco OCs, Calvario and Trinidad this quarter and provided increased visits. The municipality has not supported the Centers and the CMPV of Nahuizalco (with whom AJR does not work) has not made an effort to support the OCS. AJR has sought to address both issues in a letter and through visits. Continued efforts will be provided next quarter.



Monitoring and Evaluation

- Three monthly monitoring meetings were held during the period. In April the meeting was held with OCs from the capital area, Colon and Nahuizalco along with the three municipalities. In May and June meetings were divided by geographic location. Each meeting included extensive review of OC Monitoring systems data.
- May Meeting: Information was provided to Coordinators on the *Movimiento Jóvenes al Rescate de Valores*, an upcoming AJR initiative which will use community youth to spread the word with regards to communication campaigns in the community.
- June Meeting: A financial review was conducted with Coordinators and preparation for strengthening grants for each of the OCs, was discussed.
- Among general emphasis on training areas at the meetings values' training, in particular, was highlighted at meetings as key. This includes the involvement of FBOS in this training at Centers, which AJR has recommended can be 15 minutes of time during computer or other trainings.

Training of Coordinators

- CDMYPE (an offshoot of the organization CONAMYPE) provided a one-day training session to OC Coordinators in the use of social networks to promote prevention services. OC s all established Gmail accounts, revisited the branding of Facebook pages and all gained knowledge

of how to promote OC services to youth, how to capitalize web presence to grow organizations and how to maximize communication.

Challenges

The OC Monitoring and Evaluation System will see a refurbishment coming quarter. Namely the system needs to be enhanced to be able to meet the data needs of the expanded network of OCs. AJR also seeks that it goes online. The system will be refurbished as a part of the new CMPV database being constructed for the purposes of monitoring and evaluating Crime Prevention Plans. (As explained under IND 2.1.2.)

Next Steps

During the upcoming July patron holidays in Santa Ana, lectures and civic activities will be hosted by the OCs in this municipality. A request was made to CMPVs, that they present OC data at monitoring meetings in the future. AJR will work with the CMPVS, through the Monitoring and Evaluation Officers to see that this occurs over the next quarter. AJR will also present a grant for the strengthening of existing OCs to USAID.

IND 2.6.3 Number of volunteers working to provide prevention services in OCs

The target for this indicator is 100 new volunteers providing their time to existing and new Outreach Centers established in the AJR target communities.

This quarter a total of 22 new volunteers had dedicated their time to providing prevention services through the twenty- four operational OCs. (Last quarter AJR reported 42 new volunteers had provided volunteerism at OCs during the period)

IND 2.6.4 Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time in Outreach Centers and through prevention sports activities

The target for this indicator is 905 new youth accessing positive use of free time in existing and new Outreach Centers and 1,305 youth accessing positive use of free time through sports for prevention activities.

This quarter 349 new at-risk youth accessed positive use of free time through the twenty-four existing OCs. (Last quarter AJR reported 309 new youth had accessed positive use of free time at OCs. During the period)

New sports for prevention activities have not yet ensued. Preparations have been well underway and a proposal for work in 2012 has been drawn up in all three municipalities.

Challenges/Next Steps

With the opening of new OC's this quarter new volunteers have been and will continue to be recruited. With the start of sports for prevention activities, new volunteers will also be engaged.

OVERVIEW OUTREACH CENTERS EL SALVADOR JUNE 2010																
		COMPONENTS OF THE OC									YOUTH AT OC		VOLUNTEERS AT OC		HRS AT OC	
		ART	FREE TIME	SPORTS	ENGLISH	COMPUTER SKILLS TRAINING	TUTORING	VALUES TRAINING	VOLUNTEERISM	DEGREE OF IMPLEMENTATION JUNE 2012	CUMULATIVE NUMBER BENS > 10 HRS TO JUNE 2012	CUMULATIVE NUMBER REGS < 10 HRS TO JUNE 2012	CUMULATIVE NUMBER VOLS > 10 HRS TO JUNE 2012	CUMULATIVE NUMBER REGS < 10 HRS TO JUNE 2012	NO. HOURS BENS APRIL-JUNE 2012	NO. HOURS VOLS APRIL-JUNE 2012
1	Las Brisas	El Congo	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	5	213	101	32	5	1,929	103
2	Santa Rita		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	6	65	307	8	49	1,405	204
3	Las Victorias I	Chalchuapa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7	210	134	16	5	12,507	1,975
4	San Antonio II		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7	220	162	25	15	2,598	246
5	Tazumal I		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	8	231	36	44	0	9,486	8,100
6	Buena Vista III			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7	125	132	12	14	2,228	177
7	Cuzcachapa		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		7		287		1	97	
8	Santa Anita	Santa Ana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7	132	120	33	21	1,638	150
9	García I		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7	125	70	49	2	2,699	1,385
10	La Providencia		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7	130	49	19	0	6,234	915
11	Hda. San Cayetano		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7	141	10	32	3	2,497	758
12	San José Unidas			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	5	163	258	21	22	557	113
13	Santa Teresa		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7	71	96	4	3	2,311	461
14	Argentina I		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7	109	97	8	2	2,105	102
15	La Empalizada		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	6		104		5	1,079	
16	Lomas de Tecana		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	6		67		1	278	
17	Bo. El Calvario	Nahuizalco	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	6	155	152	17	6	2,708	544
18	Lourdes	Colon	✓	✓		✓				4	475	352	66	3	1,884	184
19	San Jose I	Soyapango	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	6	293	157	29	5	4,164	437
20	Barrio Lourdes	San Salvador	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		6	114	37	23	9	578	898
21	Chintuc II	Apopa		✓		✓				2	87	138	22	3	13,090	390
22	13 de Enero	Mejicanos	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	5	119	88	32	11	1385.21	127
23	Bo. La Trinidad	Nahuizalco		✓	✓	✓				3	189	173	19	5	308	
24	Melendez	Soyapango									87	25	9	2		
TOTAL											3,454	3,152	520	192	73,765	17,268

IND 2.6.5 OC Network with legal standing and trained to begin managing OCs

The target for this indicator is that an OC network can strengthen OCs as an entity with necessary administrative and other capacities is formalized and operating.

Last quarter, the OC Network reached an agreement, facilitated by Creative with ADESCOs, FBOs, Mayor's offices and CMPVs, formalizing a new organization with national representation and the ability to strengthen OCs into the future. AJR's objective with the Network is to foster an independent registered organization in El Salvador that helps to propagate and duplicate the Outreach Center Model, is able to receive funding from future donors and provides the Outreach Centers with a shared umbrella.

- On June 1, 2012 a meeting was held to introduce members of OCs to Marielos Palacios of CONAMYPE, which has been designated to provide technical assistance in the drafting of statutes and legal formalization of the Network and to establish the next steps.
- On June 11, 2012 a subsequent meeting was held to draft an amendment to the bylaws, establishing the types of members and agreeing that a representative of each OC should be present for the next meeting and to become a founding member, vote and to refine the objectives of the Network to be included in the draft of the statutes.

Next Steps

The Board of the OC Network will be officially elected at a meeting scheduled for early July. Posts to be elected include a Chair, Treasurer, Secretary, First Voice and Second Voice. Working with CONAMYPE, an expert organization on formalization, by-laws will be validated, a record of incorporation will be created, A charter signed by a notary and a proposal will be developed for the OC Network.

IND 2.6.6 Opportunities for employment/ income generation facilitated for OC youth and volunteers

The target for this indicator is that 200 at-risk youth and volunteers are accessing opportunities for employment

This quarter, Coordinators received an orientation talk by the Ministry of Labor on Training for Employment, with a view to working with OC youth on this in 2012. Centers each have goals with regards to identifying training and employment opportunities for work and will host AJR's Training for Employment workshops over the coming quarter.

Challenges/Next Steps

AJR is in the process of defining resources for the OCs in reaching this result. It is establishing partnerships with Bolsas de Trabajo, job opportunities and will seek to link these to OCs. This will be activated over the coming quarter.

[Sub-activity 2.7: Expand AJR's range of integrated prevention programs for youth, led by the Municipality, the CMPVs, and youth themselves](#)

IND 2.7.1 "Amigo de Cora" Mentorship program expanded to provide youth with guidance in communities

The target for this indicator is that 70 new Mentors be trained and guide at-risk youth in the implementation communities in addition to 71 previously trained Mentors being strengthened in their capacity to work as mentors.

NEW MENTORS TRAINED BY AJR USAID-SICA BY JUNE 2012						
SANTA ANA	M	10	F	5	Total	15
CHALCHUAPA	M	0	F	0	Total	0
EL CONGO	M	7	F	14	Total	21
	Total	17	Total	19	TOTAL	36

A total of 36 new Mentors were trained this quarter in two training sessions. On April 25, 15 new mentors were trained in Santa Ana (10M/5 F) and on June 23, 2012, 21 new mentors were trained in El Congo (7M/14 F).

Monitoring of Existing Mentors

Mentors

Monitoring meetings with AJR's previously trained mentors were held this quarter in all 18 implementation communities. Low attendance at group meetings in the municipalities' centers have required moving into the communities for the purposes of monitoring.

On June 30, 2012 a meeting was held in Santa Ana at the CMPV office that was attended by thirteen mentors. The agenda for the day consisted of: Review of contents and methodology of the program, identification of the difficulties Mentors have and sharing of a new one-page mentoring format that allows the mentor to plan meetings and record follow-up with mentors on a single page. Mentors expressed the difficulty they have in using the Administrative Notebook that includes mentoring tools.



Challenges/Next Steps

A new administrative notebook developed by AJR to record meetings with youth will be shared in final print. Teachers working with AJR under its conflict resolution and drug prevention efforts in schools will be trained as Mentors and AJR will involve its new Monitoring and Evaluation Officers OMEs in monitoring and evaluation efforts with regards to Mentors. The M&E Coordinator will also work with the technical team to survey both mentors and mentees in order to better assess the program's needs.

IND 2.7.2 Community Infrastructure for Prevention Refurbished in Schools and Communities through AJR support

The target for this indicator is seven community based infrastructure projects and eleven school-based infrastructure projects supported.

Community-based prevention infrastructure projects

- In April, meetings were held separately with mayors, coordinators and the engineering departments of the municipalities of Santa Ana and Chalchuapa, for the purpose of identifying and tracing the route and preparing technical files for infrastructure prevention projects in each municipality. It was agreed to prioritize the renovations of the community houses (Casas Comunales) in the communities, Lamatepec; Santa Claudia in Santa Ana and La Cuscachapa in Chalchuapa to install in two outreach centers. It was agreed that on May 21, the technical files of the infrastructure projects to be implemented in selected communities, would be ready.
- To date only Chalchuapa met the agreed timetable for preparing the technical files, the municipality remodeled the Community House in the Colony Cuscachapa (complement to the project implemented by PREPAZ), while Santa Ana has not yet begun work on two houses planned community.
- By late June, In Chalchuapa logistics began for six sub-projects for the prevention infrastructure in Tazumal 2, Loma Linda, Buena Vista 2 and Buena Vista 3, San Antonio and Cuzcachapa.
- In El Congo, it was decided with the CMPV that funding for infrastructure projects originally provided in the action plan would be redirected aimed at strengthening the two CDAs implemented in 2011.

The following projects were designed in Santa Ana and are in the process of being reviewed by USAID:

Improvement of school sports area

No. of visits / meetings AJR 3

Inauguration Date October 31, 2012

Lomas de Tecana, Santa Ana

\$ 4,252.61 \$ COUNTERPART AGREED

Floor and wall construction pedestrian sidewalks

No. of visits / meetings AJR 2

Inauguration Date September 30, 2012

La Providencia, Santa Ana

\$ 1,585.46 \$ COUNTERPART AGREED

Improvement of green and netted BKB court

No. of visits / meetings AJR 3

Inauguration Date November 30, 2012

Planes del Ranchador

\$ 3,997.37 \$ COUNTERPART AGREED

Improvement of recreational green area and construction of BKB field

No. of visits / meetings AJR 3 months

Inauguration Date November 30, 2012

La Empalizada, Santa Ana

\$ 9,908.76 \$ COUNTERPART AGREED

Reconstruction of Community House for OC

No. of visits / meetings AJR 3

Inauguration Date November 30, 2012

La Union, Santa Ana

\$ 11,602.03 \$ COUNTERPART AGREED

Refurbishment of Community House for OC

No. of visits / meetings Two months

Inauguration Preview Date August 31, 2012

Colonia Santa Ana Lamatepec

\$ 6,815.88 \$ COUNTERPART AGREED

Refurbishment of Community House /Bathroom Built

No. of visits / meetings AJR 3

Inauguration Date August 31, 2012

Colonia Santa Claudia, Santa Ana

COUNTERPART AGREED \$ 573.97 USD

Challenges

For the city of Santa Ana, a challenge is to ensure that the municipality allocates financial resources committed to infrastructure projects on time. Their financial efforts are focused on celebrating their July patron holidays (Fiestas Julias) and payment of a bond for employees in that month. To manage this scenario, it has been agreed with the City Council and financial management, make an implementation schedule which allows, for three months from July, the financial and technical implementation of the nine sub-projects to be implemented with resources shared with AJR. In Chalchuapa the situation is different, there the only challenge is to make the suggested adjustments based on the USAID environmental inspection in complementing some planned works.

Next Steps

In Santa Ana, in the second week of July, a meeting has been scheduled with the department of projects, financial management, the procurement unit and the coordinator of CMPV to define the timing and order of the projects within the municipality. In Chalchuapa, the next steps will be focused on supplies and supervising the execution of works.

The following projects were designed in Chalchuapa and are in the process of being reviewed by USAID:

Improvement of soccer field

No. of visits / meetings AJR 3

Inauguration Date September 30, 2012

Buena Vista III

COUNTERPART AGREED \$ 1,543.17

Improvement of soccer field

No. of visits / meetings AJR 3

Inauguration Date September 30, 2012

Colonia Buena Vista II

COUNTERPART AGREED \$ 2,115.09

Construction of protective fence in goals

No. of visits / meetings AJR 3

Inauguration Date September 30, 2012

Colonia Loma Linda

\$ 1,065.82

Construction of protective fence in goals

No. of visits / meetings AJR 3

Inauguration Date September 30, 2012

Colonia San Antonio

COUNTERPART AGREED \$ 1,065.82

Construction of bleachers and lightning of soccer fields

No. of visits / meetings AJR 3

Inauguration Date September 30, 2012

Colonia Cuscachapa.

COUNTERPART AGREED \$ 23,573.67

School-based prevention infrastructure projects

Each of these projects in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa has a counterpart contribution of \$1,000 that was agreed to. Four visits were made by AJR to the schools to work with Directors and teachers to establish these projects:

Salvador Ayala Center School / sports infrastructure equipment

Inauguration Date July 19, 2012

Santa Ana Garcia I and Cologne Colonia Argentina

Juan Jose Bernal School / Adequacy of physical space to practice different sports

Inauguration Date September 27, 2012

San Jose Santa Ana

Hacienda San Cayetano School / Recovery of band instruments for peace

Inauguration Date August 31, 2012

Hacienda San Cayetano Santa Ana

Caserío Llano Largo School/ Rescuing my Peace Band

El Rachador Santa Ana

Inauguration Date August 31, 2012

Angela Medina Gomez School / Equipment Recreation Area

Inauguration Date August 31, 2012

La Esperanza Santa Ana

Professor Jose Arnaldo Sermeño School/ Improvement recreation rooms

Inauguration Date August 31, 2012

Lamatepec Santa Ana.

Lomas de Centro Escolar Tecana / equipment table tennis room

Inauguration Date July 27, 2012

Colonia Lomas de Santa Ana Tecana

La Mielera School / Roofing Improvement

Inauguration Date August 24, 2012

Col. Buena Vista 2, 3 and Loma Linda

Colonia Santa Cruz School / recreational space equipment

Inauguration Date August 24, 2012

Cuzcachapa Chalchuapa

Tazumal School/ In my school I enjoy my spare time

Inauguration Date August 24, 2012

Tazumal Chalchuapa

Benito Juarez School/ sports, art and reading are best practiced outdoors

Inauguration Date August 24, 2012

San Antonio, Chalchuapa

[Sub-activity 2.8: Values, Youth Identity and Sense of Belonging are promoted to Prevent Youth from becoming involved in Gangs, Crime and Violence](#)

IND 2.8.1 Number of youth who are trained in life skills

The target for this indicator is 4,000 new youth trained for life skills in the AJR target communities and 500 youth trained in schools.

This indicator will be active next quarter.

IND 2.8.2 Number of youth joining youth-driven organizations or clubs that are strengthened to provide youth with a sense of belonging and identity

The target for this indicator is seven new clubs established and strengthened and 28 existing clubs strengthened in the target communities.

New Clubs

A proposal for new Clubs will be sent to USAID this coming quarter.

Challenges/Next Steps

New Clubs will be identified and proposals drawn up next quarter.

Strengthening Existing Clubs

During this quarter, several community clubs have been developing activities, for instance: the radio club called “Radio Omega” from the community García 1, started a radio workshop facilitated by Salvador Rivera who is a radio announcer from a local radio in Santa Ana called “Radio Activa”.

The purpose of these workshops was to strengthen and consolidate a more professional radio. The workshops were held every Sunday from March to May from 4 to 6 pm inside the premises of radio Omega. Another club that should be highlighted is the music club “Angeles Musicales” from the community Loma Linda in Chalchuapa, they have been developing presentations in the community, motivating youth to integrate and form part of the club. Batucada clubs such as “Tazucada” from the community Tazumal I and “The Fire” from the community Lomas del Tecana have been giving presentations. The “Tazucada” club performed in a gastronomic festival and played before the Viceminister of Security, Mr. Douglas Merino. “The Fire” was invited by Radio Activa to perform in a water park called Apuzunga. The musical club “Youth against Violence” from the community Argentina 1 performed during the inauguration of the Outreach Center “Lomas del Tecana”. As for clubs established in schools, a meeting was held with the directors of the schools during the month of May, to present the Clubs Project. Directors liked the initiative and started meeting with their students for the formation of the school clubs. During the month of June, every school had formed their clubs, and in July the purchasing of equipment had begun.



During this quarter, the CMPV has been giving more follow-up to the clubs. Meetings were held with ADESCO leaders to motivate them to restructure inactive clubs; this action led to the establishment of new clubs. Juvenclub festivals were carried out encouraging youth to continue dedicating time to the club. People from other parts of the country have recognized the work done by the clubs and acknowledge it as an important initiative of the violence prevention plan developed in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa.

Challenges/Next Steps

Some youth who are members of a club have expressed that “they cannot dedicate time to the club since they need to study”. Some clubs are not operating because the Coordinator has not shown interest or is busy developing other activities. Other clubs do not attend the meetings to which they have been summoned. Furthermore, some club memberships have become stagnant.

Solutions to the challenges are: 1) any club whose memberships have become stagnant will be strengthened and for this, the ADESCOs and the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist must get involved in the restructuring of the club, 2) each club will be strengthened through the purchasing of new and complementary materials that can help captivate more members and, 3) festivals are a good way to promote clubs, for this reason, a festival will be developed and each club will have the opportunity of presenting their work to the community, it is expected that more clubs get involved during the festival.

Getting Ready to Foster Identity and Prevent Youth Crime through Musical development

On June 23, 2012, the Choir and the Youth Philharmonic Orchestra of El Salvador, appeared in Chalchuapa. This concert was the first step in implementing the *Municipal Philharmonic Choir and Orchestra of Chalchuapa* which, in turn, is part of the system Choir and Orchestra of El Salvador sponsored by the Ministry of Culture of the Presidency. This effort will include the participation of the municipality of Chalchuapa, the CMPV of Chalchuapa, the Ministry of Culture of the Presidency and AJR. The purpose of the implementation of the Choir and Orchestra, is associated with "promoting social reconstruction, raising awareness on social development issues including: gender, governance, citizenship, among others, and providing added value to the social construction of a country characterized by solidarity. Generation of an area of health of society and creation of reference groups for young people to take to counteract the impact on young people derived from the gangs" (<http://www.cultura.gob.sv/temas/formacion-en-artes/coros-juveniles-e-infantiles.html>). AJR will be submitting a grant to USAID related to this effort next quarter.



IND 2.8.3 Chapters of the Youth Movement Against Violence Movements established in Two municipalities

The target for this indicator is that two new chapters of the Youth Movement are established in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa

This quarter, the proposal submitted by the MJCVC of El Salvador to USAID for the establishment of Municipal Chapters for the Movement in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa was approved by USAID. AJR's AT-SICA Team supported meetings with the MJCVC of El Salvador to assist in planning activities to be carried out under the municipal project. As a first action, the Movement held a meeting with the Chalchuapa's Municipal Crime Prevention Council, or *Comite para el Fomento de la Paz y Bien Comun* on June 29, 2012. At that meeting, the Movement made a presentation of its project and how it plans to introduce the Movements locally and requested a liaison on the part of the CMPV, with whom it can work to coordinate the activities to be implemented in the municipality. As a result of these presentations the Movement was provided a liaison and the CMPV expressed full support for the Movement's activities.

Next Steps

Next quarter a similar introduction meeting will be held with the CMPV of Santa Ana. An Action plan for the establishment of the municipal chapters will be established by the Movement, including activities with strategic actors at the municipal level in establishing chapters. These actors include, CMPVs, Coordinators of OCs and youth organizations in the municipalities.

IND 2.8.4 Values through Sports Program systematized and accessed by at-risk youth

The target for this indicator is 1,305 youth accessing positive use of free time through sports for prevention activities.

In the municipality of Santa Ana, AJR has carried out activities in 80% of the target communities during the months of April to June. However, AJR has not maintained full attendance records of

youth participating in sports for development activities in these communities because the program is still in development and youth attending are previously recorded beneficiaries.

Also, during this quarter, seven meetings were held with important members from the municipality of Santa Ana, the Department of Social Development, and the Department of Recreation and Sports. At these meetings agreements were made to organize this years' sports program. Bilateral meetings have also been carried out with community sports' promoters to identify potential volunteers for the year 2012 and to discuss lessons learned from last years' work.

Furthermore, AJR provided training to municipal sports promoters in the conceptual framework of the Action Plan. The sports promoters were trained in the methodology of promotion of values through sports, development of sport disciplines depending on various scenarios, handling of sport inputs, and coordinator selection. AJR worked with each promoter to define the goals in each community.

In Chalchuapa, sport for development activities are also being carried out in 80% of the target communities including Loma Linda, San Antonio 2, Tazumal 1, Tazumal 2, Cuscachapa, and San Antonio. AJR has carried out meetings with mayor of Chalchuapa, the CMPV Coordinator, the OMEs, and sport instructors, with the purpose of planning the 2012 Action Plan. The CMPV is aware that during 2012 they will be responsible for supervising the sports for development program in the municipality. AJR has visited the communities to identify new volunteers. The first training with sport instructors and volunteers will be held July 21, 2012. The 2012 sports program has been approved and sports supplies are being purchased.

In El Congo, due to the mayor's electoral defeat and the subsequent change of municipal authorities, mediation efforts of the sports community project "promoting values through sports" were difficult. It was necessary to convince the new municipal authorities of the benefits of the program and proper use of municipal branding. In addition, the only sports promoter available in the municipality did not show interest in mediating the project even after various requests were made and claimed that the new authorities were to decide over the implementation of this project. This opinion was not shared in the CMPV since they were expecting the project to be negotiated as soon as possible, due to this impasse mediation efforts for the project took longer than expected and the sport supplies have not yet been purchased.

During this quarter, sport activities continue to be carried out in 3 of the 4 target communities of El Congo, however, no new youth has been benefitted (according to the community sport volunteers). Nonetheless, 1427 youth attended the Polideportivo (multi-purpose sports facility) during the months of February and March, to play indoor soccer, basketball, Tae Kwon Do, and "futbolito macho". All these sports were carried out with the support of 4 volunteers who provided a total of 136 hours of volunteer service this quarter.

Challenges/Next Steps

Sport volunteers do not regularly take attendance at games causing a 35 to 40 percent under registration in AJR's records. This represents a real challenge, thus this year agreements have been made with municipal sport promoters to properly supervise the volunteers' activities. A new form for recording the attendance of beneficiaries has been designed in order to avoid requesting children's signature, instead, their attendance and participation will be supported through the signing of signature of their sport instructor or volunteer. Moreover, records will be ratified with the purpose of avoiding double registration and monitoring will be carried out in the areas where sport activities take place.

In El Congo, AJR faces an additional challenge since the person that the municipality has designated to conduct the sports program is someone that lacks both the skills and the right kind of profile to successfully achieve the proposed targets. Although this has been explained to the new municipal authorities, they cannot remove this person from this position. Even though the person will continue to hold office, the new authorities have committed to evaluate his performance and agreed to take drastic measures if he fails to deliver.

Sub-activity 2.9: Revision of the National Violence Social Prevention Strategy in support of Municipalities

IND 2.9.1 ENPV is revised to identify the main aspects to be modified

The target for this indicator is to: 1) Revise existing laws and identify how these laws are related to the GOES Violence Prevention National Strategy (ENPV) at the municipal level and propose coordination mechanisms; 2) Develop a methodology for focus groups and implement this and 3) Develop, validate and publish the revised ENPV.

At the request of Pre-Paz, AJR was asked to lead the revision of GOES Violence Prevention National Strategy (ENPV). In order to do this a Reference Technical Group made of Pre-Paz, UNDP, RTI and Creative was formed. Last quarter, AJR developed terms of reference to identify the right consultants to conduct the task.

This quarter, AJR hired the consultant to reformulate the National Strategy for the Prevention of Violence. The contractor identified to undertake this work was AFAN, S.A., with extensive experience at the municipal level and in violence prevention.

In May, the consultants discussed the work plan prepared for the development of the consultancy and began work. Under the guidance of AJR and the Reference Technical Group, the consultants scheduled focus groups, workshops and interviews with a list of actors so as to obtain quality information on the main themes of the ENPV. AJR organized two meetings for the consultants at Hotel Mirador. The meetings were attended by personnel from PREPAZ, AJR, RTI, UNDP and members of Municipal Crime Prevention Committees. Later AJR organized a focus group in Chalchuapa for the consultants to meet with key Municipal and CMPV actors of Santa Ana and Chalchuapa. RTI and UNDP organized additional focus groups for actors in other municipalities. A methodology for the development of the ENPV was agreed to and basic results and a timeline were defined.

The first two of the three results were achieved this quarter in that existing laws relating to the ENPV were reviewed, analyzed and summarized to be integrated into the final document. The methodology for focus groups, workshops and interviews was designed and implemented to collect information on the ENPV with key stakeholders.

Challenges/Next Steps

In July AJR anticipates that AFAN S.A. will reach a final policy document, having collected all relevant information arising from consultations. Several review sessions of the final draft will be planned with the Technical Reference Group. Early next quarter, after final review by the Technical Reference Group, the ENPV will be presented for validation by the Vice Minister of Justice and Public Security, and thereafter by GOES newly formed Prevention Cabinet.

Sub-activity 2.10: Cross-cutting Media Strategy

IND 2.10.1 Number of communities reached through crime prevention media campaigns which raise awareness with regards recuperation of values, reduction of intra-familial violence and gang prevention



“Tu Consejo de Aconseja” (Your Council Advises You)- The radio program “Your Council Advises You” was aired June 30th 2012 and it became the first exclusive radio program of the Municipal Council of Violence Prevention and the first of its kind in the country. The goal is to provide a space where members of each Municipal Council of Violence Prevention can be on the air for approximately one hour. The microphone is to be left open with

the purpose that radio listeners can discuss with the Committee the violence prevention projects being developed inside the municipality. At the same time, radio listeners can ask for advice, make inquiries, and have a direct interaction with various members of the CMPV. The program “Your Council Advises You” has become a prevention space and an opportunity for people of Santa Ana and Chalchuapa to know the Violence Prevention Council. The first radio program was hosted by the Mayor of Santa Ana, Joaquín Peñate, the Mayor of Chalchuapa Mario Ramos, and members of the Municipal Council of Violence Prevention (CMPV).

Challenges/Next Steps

Next quarter new campaigns will be launched. In July, AJR will be launching the campaign From Youth to Youth, and the Drugs Prevention Campaign “Que no te Enganchen” (Do not let them get you)”. Other campaigns related to reducing risk factors will follow in August 2012.